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An Opportunity for Real Leadership

Thousands of newspaper columns and radio items have been devoted to the strike of the Alberta Farmers' Union. As a result, organized agriculture has achieved a more prominent place in the public eye than ever before in Canada.

But is this place favourable or unfavourable? What has been the general reaction to the strike? On the answers to these questions may depend the future of farm organization in Canada.

This was an unusual strike, in that its main objective was not to gain a concession for a single group, but to have a fact-finding commission set up to secure information needed to further the future welfare of the country as a whole. Every well-meaning person would have agreed with the objective, had he been aware of it. But unfortunately it was drowned in a flood of more dramatic news material, and few people noticed it at all.

To most people in this country, the farm strike appeared just a matter of a group seeking selfish ends. Even those who were not directly affected by shortages of meat, milk, butter or eggs were shocked when they heard of truckloads of farm produce being dumped and thousands of employees in the western food industry being thrown out of work at a time when millions were starving in Europe and Asia.

To non-farmers it seemed to threaten another probable boost in the cost of living, like so many strikes that had been settled by increasing prices or by paying subsidies out of taxation.

So, entirely apart from the merits of the case, the strike cost organized farmers a great deal of public support. It also turned the spotlight on an open split in the ranks of organized agriculture, which may injure its future bargaining power.

But what were the facts of the situation? Did farmers as a whole stand to gain or lose from this action of the AFU?

Apparently the Canadian Federation of Agriculture believed such a strike would injure farmers, so it dissociated itself from this action. The Federation has always operated on the principle that differences can be ironed out through consultation based on facts. Its success in forwarding this viewpoint has been attested by the fact that in the last few years the Dominion Department of Agriculture has usually taken its cue in major decisions of policy from the Federation.

The Federation had won so much confidence in its common sense and good faith that when it went to the government with a suggestion there was a very good chance of its being adopted. So, when in August it requested the establishment of a commission to enquire into relative returns of agriculture, labor and industry, it had every reason to believe that action would be taken. And apparently it was right, as Ottawa has announced that preliminary work on a parity price program was under way before the strike began. So the A.F.U. strike was not only ill advised, but useless.

Canada is certainly in need of a complete survey to determine actual conditions, so that sound plans can be laid for future development and the welfare of all its citizens — plans which will provide effective solutions to problems like farm prices and wages and taxes.

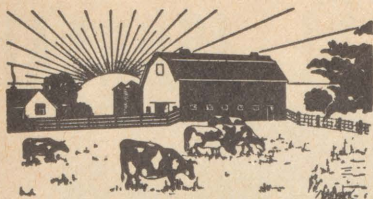
But there is another vital need before satisfactory plans can be made. It is for a dominion-provincial agreement to iron out present tangled relations and put our economy on a sound workig basis. Organized agriculture could regain the ground it has lost, and make a genuine contribution to this country as a whole, by taking the initiative in forming an alliance with labor, industry and municipalities in asking the dominion and provincial governments to get together and produce a workable program to meet present and future needs.

Here is a real opportunity to help Canada find its way out of the labyrinth of strikes and shortages, and on to the Trans-Canada highway of security and progress.

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AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Ladino Clover Becoming More Important Farm Crop

SEVERAL years of test by the University of Wisconsin leave little doubt that ladino clover from now on will play a part in Wisconsin farming. In fact, the crop thus far has appeared good enough so that it may win a place in the front rank of forages adapted to this state.

Some uncertainty remains concerning ladino, for most of the trials with it have been conducted only two, three or four years — and they have been very good crop years. No disastrous droughts or exceptionally severe winters have shown up during this period.

Helping to offset the shortness of the test period is the fact that ladino during the past two or three years has been tried on more farms, under more variable soil conditions, than any other comparably new forage in the history of Wisconsin. These are the principal advantages of ladino as revealed by Wisconsin research.

1. It is a perennial legume which thrives under some conditions where alfalfa fails and even red clover is not at its best. In particular ladino appears suitable for some of the low, level, moist, fertile fields on which alfalfa is at a disadvantage.

2. It competes well with and stimulates the growth of such grasses as brome, timothy, and orchard grass. Moreover, it can be used successfully in mixtures containing alfalfa and red clover, and helps fill in the gaps when these legumes thin out.

3. Ladino appears to be the highest quality forage crop ever introduced into Wisconsin. Livestock like it even better than brome grass. Chemical analyses indicate ladino on a dry matter basis not only beats all the common forages, but that it is better than such mill feeds as wheat bran or even alfalfa leaf meal.

The nutritional quality of ladino is illustrated by a finding made at the University last year, that when 4 to 5 inches tall it analyzed 25.6% protein. Even more remarkable was the fact that when more nearly mature, or 10 to 15 inches tall, it still carried 23.4% protein. This compares with about 15% for good alfalfa hay.

Ladino also proved to be fairly high in fat and low in fiber. Its rather high ash content indicated it may be a good source of minerals. However, the nutritional value of this crop has not been specifically determined in animal-feeding trials.

Because of the keen and growing interest in Ladino clover as a crop for Quebec farmers, we report herewith the results of a number of experiments conducted by the University of Wisconsin and recently reported in the annual report of the Director of the Agricultural Experimental Station, University of Wisconsin.

Part of the evidence on the performance of ladino comes from tests which Henry Ahlgren and F. V. Burcalow have conducted in co-operation with 75 Wisconsin farmers and with county agents. They put in one-eighth acre trial seedings on 30 farms in 22 counties in 1943,

and on 35 more farms in 30 counties in 1944.

In a very high proportion of these cases, good stands and good crops were obtained. The only exceptions were a few instances in which ladino had little chance to make good for reasons such as these: the fields were flooded by excessive rains; lodging of nurse crops or heavy weed growth resulted in poor stands; or very heavy fall pasturing of ladino was followed by winter injury.

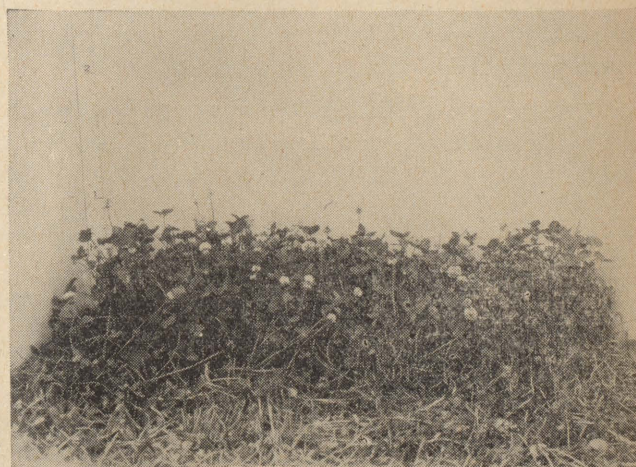
In general, the results of the farm tests indicate ladino is well adapted to all sections and all the soil types of Wisconsin, provided the land is fertile and supplied with abundant moisture but not subject to excessive or prolonged flooding.

One of the surprising findings is that ladino has done fairly well on the better sandy soils during recent good growing seasons. It dries up if the soil becomes too dry in midsummer, but tends to recover with the coming of fall rains.

Ladino resists adverse conditions

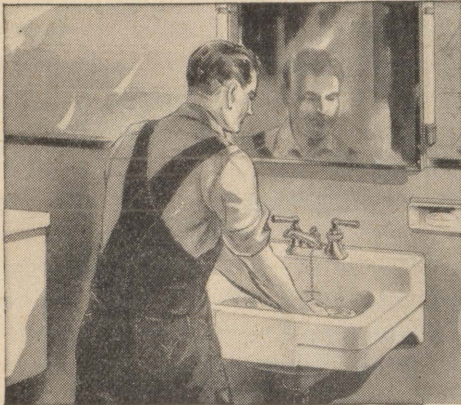
How much moisture will ladino stand, and how well

(Continued on page 7)



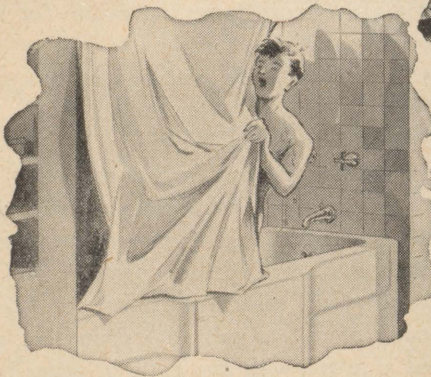
Ladino clover is arousing a lot of interest.

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Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

Does condition in comb in the fattening cockerel indicate condition of fatness or finish?

When chickens are confined for fattening and fed soft mash to encourage fat production, the combs of the birds gradually enlarge in size. The condition of the comb changes as the size increases, taking on a smoother external surface. As the size increases, the comb also tends to lop over to the side. Such condition is therefore an indication of the bird making good use of the feed eaten, and the fact that when the comb lops over to the side the body is in good market condition.

How can cannibalism among pullets be prevented?

Cannibalism, or the habit of picking feathers often resulting in cutting the flesh and later causing death in some cases, is usually the results of crowding in pens. Too many birds for the feeding space at the hoppers may be one cause. The bird wishing to get to the hopper will pick at a bird feeding and may pick out some feathers. These feathers may be eaten and later develop a desire to eat feathers. Injury of the back or tail often results from feather picking. A simple method of treatment for such injury is to put liquid tar on the area, as the birds will not eat the tar.

Another serious form of cannibalism may occur among laying pullets, where the egg organs may be forced outside the body when laying. Other birds may attack this part because of its red fleshy appearance. Often such injury results in the death of the pullet.

Many methods of control or prevention have been used. Red coloured lacquers have been used to paint the windows in the pens to shut out the red rays, so that anything red in the pen would be colourless or white in appearance. Anti-pick preparations have been in use, as well as pick-guards and other similar devices placed on the beak of all birds to prevent picking. Extra salt sprinkled on the mash is also suggested. Extra green food and whole oats fed in hoppers provide a diversity of attention and feed. Most important, however, is to ensure sufficient working and feeding space in the pens.

When should artificial lights be started in the laying house?

Artificial light in the laying house is used principally to lengthen the fall and winter days to equal those of the summer season. A thirteen-hour day is considered best. The usual work day commences at seven o'clock in the morning and the lights are usually put on to allow for early feeding of grain. Where automatic clock switches are used to turn on lights an arrangement is used to put on the lights in the morning, turn them off at normal daylight, turn them on again about four o'clock in the afternoon and off at eight o'clock in the evening. Such an arrangement allows for a normal feeding day and thus increases egg production as a result. Lights are usually started about October 15th and continued until mid-April. The use of lights also allows for a longer work day in the houses.

Is a supply of oyster shell essential to continued egg production?

The provision of oyster shells in open hoppers at all times in the laying pen is an economic practice influencing the continuation of egg production. Supplementary calcium, as obtained through oyster shells or other similar products, is necessary with the usual laying ration to ensure an ample supply to maintain production. Where shell hoppers become blocked by fine material in the bottom, or by litter being thrown into them, or become empty the birds may show the lack of the calcium by dropping off in number of eggs laid. Check the hoppers each day, removing any litter or fine material at the bottom.

Does water consumption by layers affect egg production?

Many methods of supplying water to layers are in use, but the continuous supply through self-feeding founts or the continuous running fount is best. Protection against frost is advisable and may be had by heating the water supply by the use of coal oil lamps or electric lamps or heaters of various kinds. A continuous supply of clean water is essential to maximum egg production. The egg is composed of a large amount of water, in addition to the proteins and fats. When warm water is available the layers consume more water than when cold water alone is provided. Egg size may also be affected by a lack of water.

What is a satisfactory fattening ration for roosters?

As the cockerels reach maturity in body, they attain the ability to put on a high grade condition in fatness. Mature bodied cockerels put on a better market finish than immature growing individuals. Chickens are fattened by feeding a wet feed under confinement to restrict exercise. A mixture of two or more ground cereals mixed with skim-milk or buttermilk makes a satisfactory ration. Where milk is not available, a mixture of three parts of beef meal to two parts of powdered milk will replace the liquid milk. Add one pound of salt to each 100 pounds of dry feed. The dry feed is mixed with two parts of water by weight for feeding.

Do different breeds or strains of stock within a breed vary in egg shell quality?

Experimental evidence has shown not only differences of shell quality or thickness of shell between breeds and strains, but also between families within a strain. Individual hens differ with respect to their ability to produce eggs varying widely in shell strength. White Leghorns have been found to differ significantly from Barred Plymouth Rocks. Other breeds have also been found to differ in a similar way. Strains have been selected from within a single breed that varied significantly with respect to shell thickness. Differences apparently exist between individuals in their ability to maintain a positive calcium balance and efficient production of calcium as egg shell.

How much roosting space is needed for turkeys on range?

Roosts for turkeys on range should be set about three feet off the ground level. Some roosts are built as a flat platform, while others may be sloping. Twelve inches of space per bird is necessary and the roosts should be set twenty inches apart. 2 x 3 or 2 x 4 scantlings may be used on the flat with sharp corners planed off. Poles, which have been freed of any rough areas, may also be used to advantage.

What provision can be made to avoid feather picking in growing turkeys?

Feather picking is a common habit among growing turkeys under confinement after fourteen weeks of age. Range-grown stock may also develop the habit. Where ample green feed is available on range there is less feather picking. Crowding on porches may also be a factor in bringing about the feather picking. The common means of prevention now being used is to place a hog nose ring (called a 'bit' by turkey men) in the mouth of the bird. The bent ends are squeezed by pliers to enter the nostril, thus acting as a hinge to keep the bit free. If placed too tight in the nostril some injury may result, causing irritation and later infection. The bit keeps the beak open sufficiently to avoid the bird getting a firm hold on the feathers to pull them out.

Should roosts be used in the confinement porch for Broad Breasted Bronze turkeys?

Since some leg and foot injury has occurred as a result of the birds dropping from high roosts, especially onto wire floors in porches, the low-set roost has come into common use. Roosts are not entirely necessary on slatted floors, but may be advisable on wire floors. The natural desire of the bird is to roost. Low-set roosts placed only the height of a 2 x 4 scantling across the floor make an excellent arrangement. In many instances wire flooring is used under the roosting area.

What type of ration is most satisfactory for fattening turkeys?

Turkeys normally fatten or finish for dressing when mature in growth, which is at 26 weeks for females and 28 weeks for males. Full feather development will also be attained at these ages. As the turkey develops in age it changes its selection of feed. The balanced growing mash, supplemented by a mixed scratch grain, is the most satisfactory diet. The birds gradually take more grain in proportion to mash as they mature. Where possible, a mixture of grains, such as corn, wheat, oats and barley, gives the best results. At least two grains are advisable and corn should be one when available. Turkeys also need a continuous supply of oyster shell and insoluble grit to supplement the mash and grain. A continuous supply of water is also essential. Dry feeds only are satisfactory. Allow the birds to take all the feed desired without waste. Moist feeds, such as the growing mash moistened with skim milk or buttermilk, are also used by some feeders, but extra labour is needed. Green forage also assists in reducing feed costs.



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Tips on Pullet Feeding

by N. Nikolaiczuk

PULLETS at maturity possess a tremendous natural urge to lay. Proper management at this time will ensure a steady rate of production, rapid increase in egg size and a gradual development of body weight. The problem is to avoid setbacks which will upset this natural process.

It is important to give pullets a good start. The first few months in the laying pen are a critical period and if proper management is given at this time, there is greater assurance of a profitable laying year.

Experience has taught that no one factor provides the answer. The birds must possess vigour and health; they must be well grown and in good body condition; they must be properly housed and, above all, their management must include proper feeding.

What to feed:

Poultrymen who have adopted scientific feeding practice usually change from growing mash to laying mash when the pullets reach sexual maturity. The convenience of making this change when the pullets are housed leads to the belief that it is the proper time to do so. Actually, if only 25 to 30 per cent of the birds are in lay, it is advisable to continue feeding the growing mash for two to four weeks after housing. This practice eliminates one of the drastic changes when the pullets are transferred from conditions of free range to confinement. There is every advantage in making gradual changes, as shown by steadily increasing egg production. When at least half the pullets are in lay the laying mash should be introduced. First it should constitute one-third the mash mixture, then one-half and finally should be fed unmixed with growing mash.

Use greenstuffs:

Feather-picking, cannibalism, prolapses (blow-outs) and constipation are vices and disturbances which usually follow confinement of the pullets to the laying house. They may, for the most part, be ascribed to indoor feeding and more specifically to the absence of greenstuff in the diet. An abundance of pasture on range supplies a succulent feed which is highly nutritious and promotes good digestive tone. A small area of pasture adjoining the laying house, where the pullets can be allowed to graze for a time during the day, will correct many of the initial troubles which accompany confinement. Where this is not possible, the rack feeding of cut alfalfa, cabbage or carrots is strongly recommended. Such greenstuff, while still crisp and fresh, will be eaten with relish.

Do not stint on grain:

Whole grain, which is fed as scratch feed, is a fattening feed and during the fall months can serve as a body developer. It is normally assumed that layers should consume about equal parts of mash and whole grain. However, during the first month or two following onset of lay, scratch

grain can be offered liberally, even to the extent of offering free-choice feeding in hoppers of both mash and grain.

Because of the preference for grain, pullets will often consume up to two parts of grain for each part of mash. This feeding rou-

tine tends to hold back that heavy production of pee-wee sized eggs and affords an opportunity for body development. When it becomes apparent that the pullets are becoming too fat and egg production falls below 60 per cent, the grain hopper should be removed and the grain fed morning and night by hand. For each 100 birds the usual practice of feeding four to five pounds, or one-third of the daily allowance, in the morning with the remainder at night can then be started. From a feeding standpoint, the adjustment of mash-grain allowance is an extremely important mechanism of control in the hands of the poultryman.

Grain feeding apparently is in some way related to outbreaks of feather picking and the more serious vice of cannibalism among pullets. Observations have been made which suggest that the liberal feeding of heavy-weight oats reduces the incidence of these vices. This cereal therefore can be advantageously fed during the fall months when heavier grain feeding is advisable.

Emphasis on body condition:

Pullets are more responsive to a feeding program than hens. The late fall or early winter slump in egg production, so common in pullet pens, is an indication of failure to maintain body weight. In other words, the birds go "light". The combined drain of egg production and completion of body growth causes the birds to operate at the sacrifice of body condition. This results in a drop in egg production accompanied frequently by a partial or neck moult. The operator should be on guard to see that grain feeding is maintained, so that the birds continue to be plump and well fleshed as the laying season progresses. The only reliable way in which this can be done is through a frequent handling of several birds picked at random, so as to obtain a cross-section of the thrift of the flock.

Cull for efficiency in the pen:

The selection of pullets at housing time eliminates the underdeveloped, late maturing and "poor-type" birds, but the accuracy of selection for future egg production sometimes leaves much to be desired.

Increasing egg production results in a substantial decrease in feed required per dozen eggs laid. Removal of non-layers is therefore a necessary step to obtain efficient utilization of the feed.

LADINO . . . (Continued from page 2)

does it survive hard winters? These questions are especially important to farmers on Spencer soil in north-central and north-western Wisconsin, where winter-killing of legumes is very common. To help answer them Ahlgren and A. R. Albert seeded ladino on the most poorly drained phase of Spencer soil at Marshfield in 1942.

Part of the answer showed up promptly: ladino, like alfalfa and red clover, can be injured in a severe winter. The stand of ladino as well as of other legumes in the area, was poor in 1944 as the result of unfavourable conditions during the 1943-1944 winter. However, the same plots of ladino that were poor in 1944 showed excellent stands and growth in 1945 as a result of natural reseeding.

This development suggests that if ladino once is allowed to go to seed, it is capable of making a spontaneous comeback following winter injury. If this holds generally true, then ladino in this respect has an important advantage over alfalfa and red clover, which can be brought back only by going to the expense of establishing new seedings.

To obtain more information about the performance of ladino on poorly drained soils, Ahlgren and Burcalow are conducting extensive tests in co-operation with B. D. Blakely of the Soil Conservation Service. They made trial seedings on 38 farms in all sections of Wisconsin in 1944 and 1945.

Thus far ladino has made generally good to excellent growth on these poorly drained soils, which include some peats and mucks. However, in one instance the stand was practically destroyed by flooding, and in another was seriously injured following close grazing.

More productive than ladino alone on lowlands has been a combination of ladino, red clover, and either timothy or brome. There is some evidence that timothy produces better stands than brome grass when sown with ladino on the wetter soils.

On marsh-border soil near Fort Atkinson, ladino sown in 1943 made an excellent stand both in 1944 and 1945, in trials conducted by Ahlgren, E. J. Gaul and Julian Sund in co-operation with W. D. Hoard, Jr. It was the first time since pasture research was begun here in 1928 that any legume survived beyond the first crop year on this lowland soil.

How ladino can best be managed for pasture is largely unknown. There have been indications that it does not stand up well under hard fall grazing, particularly on the poorer soils, and that rotational grazing may have some advantage with this crop.

Grazing trials with ladino were begun at the University farms near Madison in 1945 by Ahlgren, Sund, Ernest Zehner and E. E. Heizer.

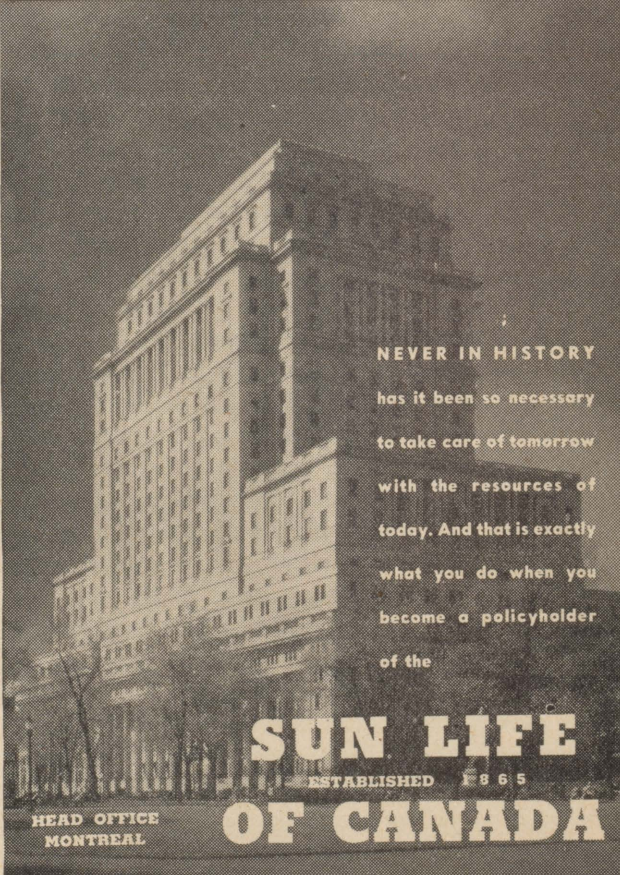
Close grazing resulted in stands containing less ladino and more grass than where grazing was moderate, suggesting that ladino in the long run may not produce heavily under hard grazing. This line of investigation will have to be followed for several years to determine the pasture-management needs of ladino.

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Fall Attention to Outdoor Flowers and Some Favorite Potted Plants

by A. H. Walker

The Perennial Flower Border

A PART from the annual attention in cutting the plants down to the ground after severe frost has matured all growth, and later on giving a coating of manure after the ground has been frozen and likely to stay that way, what about replanting the entire border? When was it replanted before? If this has not been done within the past five years it will require replanting now and fall is the time to do this job. This work is done as soon as all fall flowering plants have finished flowering which is usually around early October. Lift all plants except such plants as the peony, bleeding heart and dictamus (gas plant) if these have been transplanted in recent years, and place them on the surrounding lawn or ground off the border. Place on a fairly heavy dressing of barnyard manure and dig the ground over to the full depth of the spade. Break up the soil with the hoe to make it fine and rake to an even surface.

Selection of Pieces to Replant

Select pieces from the outside of the stools as it is here the youngest growths are. Split off pieces 3 to 4 or 5 inches in diameter with a sharp spade or small axe. Reset these and discard the old hard centre.

Arrangement in Regard to Height and Color

As perennial plants vary in height from a few inches to several feet it follows that a plantation of such plants will present a naturalistic appearance and this should be the aim as any attempt to grade the plants according to height would spoil the naturalistic effect to which this class of plants is specially adapted. Since this is so, it is only reasonable that the taller sorts should more or less occupy the back if the border has a background of a hedge or wall or toward the centre if the border is in the open. This, however, should be varied in sections by placing taller plants further in the border and thus avoid the formal or sloping roof like effect which otherwise would be in evidence through trying to grade them by height. This scheme of planting is more easily accomplished if the border varies in width along its entire length, the taller materials being used in the broader sections. In this way the border has a naturalistic wavy outline and the growth an undulating effect. In regard to distribution for effective color scheme, the thing to avoid is setting plants near one another, which blossom at the same time, whose colors do not harmonize. Mistakes in this connection should be noted and rectified the following fall.

Protection Over Winter

The general run of perennials used under our climatic conditions are perfectly hardy under normal winter conditions without protection other than that which snow provides but as we do not always have normal conditions, it is well to give some protection.

When to Give Protection

As these are hardy plants they require cold conditions to set them thoroughly at rest and as has been stated above require no artificial protection under normal conditions. Extremely cold weather is not usually experienced until late November or early December by which time there is little possibility of alternate thawing and freezing. This then is the proper time to place on the protecting material which in the absence of strawy manure or leaves may be the ripened tops which were cut off the perennials.

Removal of Protecting Materials in Spring

It is of the utmost importance that this be done as soon as the material starts thawing out, removing it piecemeal as it thaws. If not done in this way and early, the wet material will rot such plants as hollyhocks and foxgloves which go into the winter with heavy green foliage.

Dutch Bulb Planting

By the time this is in print much of the planting will already have been done as these must make their full root system before the soil reaches a temperature when all growth ceases, therefore get them planted at once and on account of being late in planting, place a covering of leaves or other dry litter over the clumps or beds as soon as cold weather sets in to prevent a lowering of the soil temperature and thus give the bulbs a chance to make their full root system. It is important that this be done as anything short of a full root system in fall is reflected in the quality of growth and flowers in spring. All of the large bulbs as narcissi and tulips are set about 6 inches deep and the smaller bulbs as crocus, etc., 3 to 3½ inches.

Protection of Roses

The heavy mortality of this plant each year in the average garden is largely due to fear of Jack Frost. Frost is a bad actor but no worse than it is called. Let us consider first of all what kind of a plant we are dealing with. The rose survives without artificial protection in the British Isles, Ireland and other western European countries where temperatures frequently reach 18 - 20 to 24 degrees of frost. This proves the plant to be very hardy indeed but it cannot stand our continued zero and sub-zero conditions. We should base our treatment on the hardiness referred to above so that they may go into the winter with the necessary covering in the best possible condition. The plants should be exposed to sufficiently low temperatures to thoroughly cure the wood and thus put it in condition to stand the continued cold thereafter with the necessary protection. This being so no covering should be placed on for wood protection until the end of November at the earliest in normal seasons, meanwhile, however, a covering of a few inches thick should be placed on the ground to protect the roots.

Fall Preparation and Wintering of a Few Favourite Spring Flowering House Plants

Polyantha Rose

This is the only type of rose worth considering as a house plant. In preparing it for its dormant winter period it should be subjected to sufficient frost to thoroughly ripen the wood and cause complete defoliation, meanwhile having the pot buried in the ground to protect the roots. When this has been accomplished place away in the coldest part of the cellar and give enough water at intervals to keep roots fresh and wood plump. Let it remain in the cellar until it starts growing, then cut it back somewhat into shape and grow along in a bright window in a moderately cool room. After enjoying its flowering until early June, turn it out of the pot and plant out in the garden. Lift and pot it in September and thereafter treat as outlined above.

Fuchsia

This plant should be outdoors in summer after enjoying its early spring flowering indoors, and kept outdoors as long as there is no frost in order that it may have as cool

conditions as possible to stagnate growth, ripen its wood and cast its leaves. When finally brought indoors place away in a cool part of the cellar and give water as advised for rose. When growth starts, cut the previous year's growths back to the last few joints, turn out of the pot, remove as much old soil as possible and repot it. Grow along under the same conditions as the rose. Keep it in the pot throughout the summer, do not plant it out as in the case of the rose.

Hydrangea

Like the Fuchsia it should also be outdoors after it has finished flowering and receive the same fall treatment as the Fuchsia and also the same winter storage condition. When growth starts set it with the others in a bright window. When the flowering period is over cut the flowering growths back to the second last pair of leaves, turn out of the pot and plant out in the garden for the summer. Lift and pot up in September and handle thereafter as already outlined above.

Electric Power and a Buckrake

Probably the most enthusiastic user of electric power on the farm is William MacKay of the Bay View district near the town of Pictou, N.S. Mr. MacKay and his nephew Fred do more farm work by the turn of switch or the pull of a lever than probably any other farm in Nova Scotia. "Twenty-eight jobs indoors and out are done with electric power", says Mr. MacKay. Motors range from $\frac{1}{6}$ to 2 h.p. Pictou County has a low power rate for farmers.

Another form of farm power that is very impressive from the standpoint of labor-saving and speeding up haying and harvesting is the home-built buckrake. It will carry from 800 to 1000 lbs. of hay. One afternoon Fred brought in 36 loads. During threshing he was keeping the outfit going about three-quarters of the time by bringing in rake loads of sheaves and dropping them in the barnyard beside the separator. He picked up about 20 stooks to a load.

The buckrake was built by Fred and his father, John MacKay, who lives nearby, from plans procured from the Ohio State Agricultural College and from MacDonald College, Quebec. Incidentally, the MacKays have a well-equipped workshop and are pretty handy with tools, including welding equipment. The home-built buckrake is 10 feet wide and the prongs are 12 feet long. When loaded it is tilted up at about 20 degrees. It is attached to the rear of a home-made tractor built from an old Buick car. An extra rear end and transmission is mounted on the chassis to operate the power lift; this happens to be from a Nash car. The MacKays say that the plans recommended a Buick car as it seems that make of car has a higher reverse speed than most cars and as the buckrake is attached to the rear and picks up the load running in reverse it is important to have considerable speed in that direction.

When "bucking" hay it is picked up out of windrow and dropped on slings spread on the barn floor. The slings are connected to the hay rope while the pull rope is attached to buckrake and as it moves away from the barn it pulls load of hay up to the mow and so the only time the hay is touched with a pitchfork is when it is stowed away in the mow. Even so, the fellow on the receiving end in the mow has a pretty steady job on a good hay day.

This farm has an unusual granary and workshop combination — workshop on the ground floor, granary on the second floor. A small electric motor operates an elevator leg thus doing the fellow out of a job who used to carry the grain on his back up the stairs. The building itself is built on the grain elevator style using two by fours spiked on top of one another which makes a good solid wall with no bulging.

The MacKays operate a dairy farm — grow alfalfa hay, make silage from pea vines, as they grow peas for the local cannery, and feed green corn to cows as a supplement to failing pastures! The corn is put through the cutting box operated by a 2 h.p. motor. Corn grows well on this soil, the record height being 14 feet 2 inches. Mr. William MacKay has another corn story which he admits, with a chuckle, sounds like a tall story but he declares that some years ago a Danish hired man wanted to send some seed corn back to his folks in Denmark and so he measured off a quarter acre for ripening. To make this "tall" story short, the quarter acre yielded 40 bushels of shelled corn.

Not the least surprising and inspiring feature of this interesting farm is William MacKay himself who lost his vision some 20 years ago, but who still does his share of work, gets around amazingly and is the most cheerful and enthusiastic person you could meet in a day's travel.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

MARKET COMMENTS

The first crop report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates an increase in practically all crops with the exception of hay. Hay is down some four million tons but one million tons was the reported carry-over from last year, which will help some. Estimates include an increase over last year of 135 million bushels of wheat, 30 million of oats and 6 million of barley. The increase in wheat is due both to higher yields per acre and larger area sown. The increase in oats and barley is a higher yield on a reduced area. Prospects for potatoes are for a 25 per cent increase over last year. Increased supplies are already reflected in lower prices of potatoes.

Fruits and Vegetables

The effect of increased supplies is already reflected in price of most fruits and vegetables. This is apparent in both apples and peaches.

Dairy Products

The withdrawal of the 55 cents per hundredweight bonus by the Federal Government on September 30th has led to a revision of retail prices in all Provinces. Though details have not been given out yet for all areas, the Montreal prices will be 15½ cents per quart. Though this price is 5 cents higher than prevailed during most of the war years it might be pointed out that it is only ½ cent per quart higher than prevailed during the winter of 1929-1930. More interesting than that ancient history may be the report

that milk in New York city retails now at 20 cents per quart in stores and 22 cents per quart delivered.

Trend of Prices

	Sept. 1945	Aug. 1946	Sept. 1946
LIVE STOCK:	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good, per cwt.....	11.55	12.47	12.60
Cows, good, per cwt.....	8.58	9.85	9.90
Cows, common, per cwt.....	6.87	7.78	7.75
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.	5.60	6.38	6.33
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	13.68	14.80	14.87
Veal, common, per cwt.....	9.98	10.40	10.80
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	13.00	15.00	14.00
Lambs, common, per cwt....	9.00	8.28	8.60
Bacon hogs, Dressed B1, per cwt.	18.15	20.60	20.72
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.....	0.35	0.40	0.40
Cheese, per lb.....	0.21	0.23	0.23
Eggs, Grade A, Large, per dozen	0.45		0.49½
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.28		0.27½
Chickens, dressed, Milk-fed A, per lb.	0.34½		0.35
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh, per bu.	2.50		
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 Lb. Bag.....	1.50	1.75-1.90	1.30-1.50
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00

Co-operative Business Expanding

Co-operative commercial organizations in Canada in 1945 totalled 1824, with 739,000 shareholders, according to the 14th annual survey of co-operatives prepared by the economics division of the dominion department of agriculture. Of the total value of business done by these organizations, \$585,650,000 more than \$500,000,000 was done in the sale of farm products. Among these the largest item was in grains and seeds \$268,922,000. Business in livestock marketing totalled \$88 millions, and in dairy products \$60.9 millions.

About 46% of the grain marketed in the four western provinces was channelled through the four large grain co-operatives listed in the survey. Co-operatives handled 17% of all dairy products marketed in 1944-45 marketing period. Livestock co-operatives handled 17% of all livestock marketed, eggs and poultry 12% of the total, wool 47%, fruits and vegetables 27%, honey 21%, maple products 36%, tobacco 89%, and grains and seeds 46%.

Sales of farm products by co-operatives had increased from \$144.9 millions in 1936 to \$500 millions in 1945. Of the marketing associations handling farm products, 552 are in dairy products, 264 in livestock, 234 in eggs and poultry, 173 in fruits and vegetables, 90 in grain and seeds, 10 in wool, 6 in tobacco, 5 in lumber and wood, 3 in maple products, 4 in honey, 2 in fur, and 30 miscellaneous.

Quebec has the largest number of co-operative marketing associations with 589, and Saskatchewan is second with 496 Ontario had 256, Alberta 146, Manitoba 95, B.C. 87, Nova Scotia 83, New Brunswick 41, P.E.I. 25, and there are six inter-provincial.

Sad But True

Every so often a democracy has to make certain that it is still a democracy. This test is a simple one — do the people still rule? And every so often a co-operative has to make certain that it is still a co-operative. This test also is a simple one — do the members rule? — Claude R. Wickard.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Quebec Show Draws Big Crowds

Quebec's development over the last few years was fully reflected in the Provincial Exhibition at Quebec City. The growth of industry, the improvement in agricultural production, the increased pride in accomplishment — all were there to see.

Long known for its strong rural tradition, Quebec led the provinces of Canada in a swing-over to industrial production during the war years, and now claims the highest percentage of population employed in industry. While this change was taking place farmers were making a few improvements of their own. As prices for farm products improved farmers were able to buy better breeding stock and became interested in improved practices.

All of these developments were shown in the exhibits and displays at the Provincial Exhibition, which had as its theme "Homage to the Family". All week the grounds on the outskirts of Canada's fortress city were crowded with these families, who came to see and to learn, as well as to eat hot dogs and cotton candy and ice cream.

Much of the space in the Industrial Building was devoted to the Provincial Secretariat, which had numerous interesting displays featuring the many trades taught by provincial schools. Many of these were working demonstrations, which were sure to catch people's attention, so that the corridors around them were constantly clogged. Models of houses and other construction, machine tools, furniture making, all had an irresistible attraction for craft-conscious visitors.

The handicraft displays can always be counted on to stop and hold almost everyone who goes down the aisle. There were many booths sponsored by the Quebec government and featuring some of the province's best known weavers and wood carvers. Watching a colorful scarf emerge as the shuttle moves back and forth on the loom, or the figure of a man coaxed out of a block of wood has a fascination all its own, second only to creating these things yourself.

The forestry booths also got a lot of attention with their displays of fire-fighting equipment and spruce budworm control. There were many big commercial displays, but since they had no working demonstrations and were much the same as would be seen in shop windows, most of them drew only casual glances.

The Handicrafts Building drew a steady flow of visitors to its narrow aisles to view the displays of weaving, crocheting, knitting, rag rugs and patchwork quilts turned out by rural women's groups. There was also fine workmanship

in the provincial farm school exhibits of tables, bookcases, desks, lamps and dozens of other pieces of woodwork.

The painting and sculpture exhibition in the Main Building contained many works that showed real ability. Quebec is recognized in most civilized countries as the home of a great many top-flight artists, and this exhibition showed that there are more coming along. Photography was represented by both a competition and a salon including prints from many of the leading photographers on the North American continent.

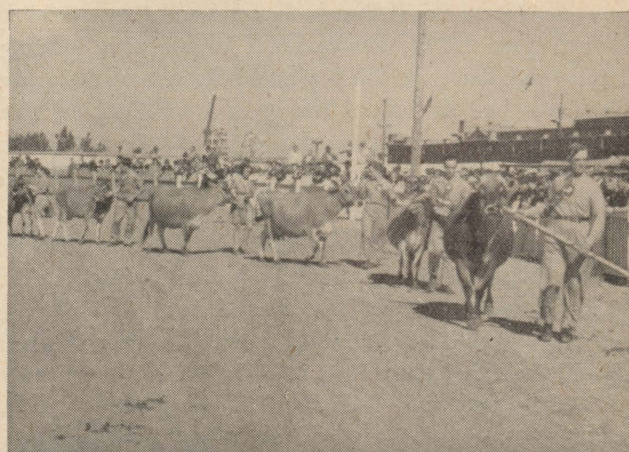
In the Coliseum booths were attractively designed exhibits from the gardens of the province. They included almost every variety of fruit and vegetable grown commercially in the province, as well as some overpowering displays of bloom.

A display from Alberta created a precedent for the exhibition and featured the attractions of farm life in the French-speaking districts of the Western province. It was in charge of District Agriculturist J. M. Fontaine, of Edmonton, who, with his assistants, was kept busy explaining Alberta conditions to the many visitors.

Livestock Quality Was High

The livestock show was down in many categories from last year's record entries. But most of the better stock was back in the ring, with the result that the general quality was higher.

At the ringside was a visitor on his first trip to the Quebec exhibition, but who was well known to many of the showmen and whose name was familiar to most of the



The attractive uniforms worn by the handlers always make the Speyer herd an eye-catching item of the parade.

others. He was W. A. Dryden, manager of the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, who had come to see what Quebec had to offer when the Royal resumes this fall after its wartime suspension. Mr. Dryden was impressed by the fine buildings and the smooth management of the show, as well as by the quality of the exhibits.

Jerseys

The Jersey show, although not particularly big, was a genuine farmers' show. Arden H. Baker of Avondale Farm, Brockville, Ont., did the judging, and commented on the general quality, particularly in the younger classes, where there was much more uniformity of type due to the use of a few particularly good sires.

Exhibitors included Jos. Becotte, Becancour; Maurice Bazinet, St. Hugues; Emile Couture, son of Alfred Couture, St. Augustin; Aubrey A. Carson, Richmond; W. R. Healy, Richmond; Ferme Bar-le-Duc, Charlesbourg; Vertume Lemay, St. Hyacinthe and Ernest Fiset, Champigny.

The bull calf class with 10 entries went to Carson on Volunteer's Baron; Bazinet was second and Couture third. Couture won a class of five yearling bulls with Pinetree Valiant Sultan, followed by Bazinet and Becotte.

Couture also led a class of three two-year-old bulls with Springmount Domino's Contestant, with Carson second and Ferme Bar-le-Duc third. Pinetree Sporting Aristocrat topped the four aged bulls for Lemay, and Becotte and Bazinet were next in order.

Junior champion bull was Couture's Pinetree Valiant Sultan, with Volunteer's Baron Reserve for Carson. Senior and grand went to Lemay on Pinetree Sporting Aristocrat, and reserve senior and reserve grand to Couture on Springmount Domino's Contestant.

A class of 13 junior heifer calves was topped by Bazinet with Sporting Gypsy Princess. Healy took second and third and Carson fourth. Valley Farm Glory's Dolly was best of five senior heifer calves for Healy, with Couture in second and third places.

Bazinet led 12 yearling heifers with Sporting Rose Countess, Ferme Bar-le-Duc had second and Couture third. Bazinet again led the two-year-olds in calf with Sporting Beauty, and also took third, with Healy second. Princesse Doree was best dry in-calf cow 3 to 5 for Couture, who also took third while Bazinet slipped second. Couture again topped dry in-calf cows five and over with Lilyana, followed by Bazinet and Becotte.

Best of eight two-year-olds in milk was Sporting Beauty Gombage for Becotte, followed by Bazinet and Healy. Carson topped 13 cows 3 to 5 in milk with Beau's Dena, and also took third, with Healy second. Carson's Standard Lady Dorothy led seven cows in milk, 5 and over; Carson also took second, with Couture third.

Junior championship for Jersey females went to Bazinet on Sporting Rose Countess, with Valley Farm Glory's Dolly reserve for Healy. Carson won senior and grand champion-

ship on Standard Lady Dorothy, while Couture had reserve senior and reserve grand on Princess Doree.

Carson had top senior herd and top three places in senior get of sire and progeny of dam, with Couture winning in junior herd and junior get.

Ayrshires

As usual, the Ayrshires hogged the spotlight in the livestock show. J. P. Beauchemin of Vercheres had many close decisions to make in large classes of high quality cattle.

Exhibitors included J. P. Bradley, Lachute; Levis College; Azellus Lavallee, Berthierville; P. D. McArthur, Howick; Roland Pigeon, Vercheres; Alphonse Rouleau & Sons, Thetford Mines; Provincial Dairy School, St. Hyacinthe; and Morrin Bros., Lachute.

Junior and grand championship for bulls went to Morrin Bros. on their yearling Brookview Masterpiece. Pigeon took reserve senior on his two year old De Vercheres Bombardier. McArthur carried off all the other championships, both male and female. Cherry B. and Royal Jupiter was his senior and reserve grand champion bull and C. B. Royal Masterstroke was reserve junior.

In females, senior and grand champion was Cherry Bank Royal Gaiety, and reserve senior and reserve grand C. B. Buttercup Pride. Junior Champion female was C. B. Royal Maria and reserve Junior C. B. Royal Bernie.

There were 13 bull calves in the class topped by C. B. Royal Masterstroke for McArthur; Lavallee was second and the Provincial Dairy School third. Morrin's champion Brookview Masterpiece led the three yearlings, with McArthur second. Pigeon's De Vercheres Bombardier topped seven two-year olds followed by McArthur and Dairy School. There were only three aged bulls, led by McArthur's C.B. Royal Jupiter, Levis College second and Rouleau third.

McArthur led a class of 10 junior heifer calves with C.B. Royal Bernie, and also took third, with Pigeon second. Bradley had best of 11 senior heifer calves on Brookview Connie, and took third as well, with McArthur second. McArthur led the 10 yearlings with C.B. Royal Maria, Dairy School second and Bradley third.

With 11 in-calf two-year-olds out McArthur led on C.B. Royal Marylia, Dairy School second and Levis College third. Dairy School topped 12 in-calf cows 3 to 5 with Mas'ia Colombe Liberte, McArthur second and Pigeon third. A class of 10 aged dry cows in calf went to McArthur on C.B. Royal Gaiety; McArthur also took second and Dairy School third.

The Provincial Dairy School led seven two-year-olds in milk with Maska Gracieuse Marina, with Bradley second and Pigeon third. McArthur had best cow in milk, 3 to 5, on C.B. Buttercup Bride, and also copped third, with Pigeon second. The Dairy School topped eight aged cows in milk with C.B. Royal Marina and took second as well, with Bradley third.

McArthur took the two top places in all the groups,

with Pigeon third throughout. The Dairy School was fourth in junior herd, senior herd, senior get and progeny of dam, and fifth in junior get. Bradley took fourth in junior get, and fifth in junior herd and senior get.

Holsteins

Holstein entries were down from last year, but there were enough tops to keep the judge, Mort Butchers, long of Mount Victoria Farm but now of Alliston, Ont., quite busy. Among the exhibitors were Brown Corporation, La Tuque; H. L. Guilbert, Vercheres; Maurice Houle, Nicolet; Institut St. Jean Bosco, Quebec; J. J. Murphy, Huntingdon and Wilfrid Verville, Arthabaska.

Junior and grand champion bull was Brown's winning calf, Brown's MacMaster Loo. Reserve junior and reserve grand went to Murphy on his yearling Southview Allan Francy. Senior champion was Verville's aged bull, Ottawa John Cary, while Houle had reserve senior in Eglantier Rag Apple Hartog.

In females, senior and grand championship went to Murphy on his aged cow Southview Ormsby Sarah, while reserve senior and reserve grand went to Verville on Des Rives Browney Mamzelle. Guilbert had both junior and reserve junior championships on Eglantier Rag Apple Francy and Eglantier Rag Apple Beauty.

In groups Guilbert topped the junior herd and junior get of sire, and Murphy won the others.

Canadians

The show of Canadian cattle was better than usual, largely because some of the tail-enders had not been brought out. But there was still a wide range in type and a scarcity of good udders in the classes judged by A. St. Pierre of Deschambault.

Senior and grand championship for Canadian bulls went to M. H. Charpentier, Clairvaux, and junior and reserve grand to M. V. Laliberte, St. Henri. In females, senior and grand were taken by the Provincial School of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, and reserve senior and reserve grand to Ernest Sylvestre, St. Hyacinthe. Laliberte had junior champion and L. A. Sylvestre, St. Simon, had reserve junior. Laliberte topped all the groups except the progeny of dam, which went to L. A. Sylvestre.

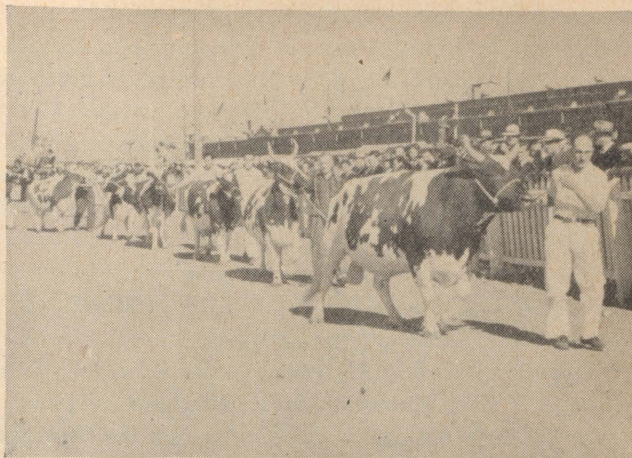
Horses

Horse classes were small throughout. Greatest interest was shown in the Canadians, Belgians and ponies.

Champion and reserve Canadian stallions were both shown by the Provincial Farm School, Deschambault. J. Trudel of Ste. Irene had champion mare, with the Farm School reserve. Maurice Bernier, Becancour, was the judge.

Percheron entries were very light. Gilbert Arnold, Grenville, had grand champion stallion in Sir. Dom, and National Breweries, Montreal, took reserve with Downward Don. Arnoldwold Jasonetta was champion mare for Arnold, and reserve went to Ernest Jobin, Côteau-Richer. Ribbons were presented by Pierre Labrecque, Quebec.

With Professor Gustave Toupin judging the Belgians



P. D. McArthur's Ayrshires made an impressive showing in the livestock parade.

the grand champion stallion was Du Vallon Farceur, shown by J. B. H. Gauthier, Deschambault; and reserve grand was Patrick, entered by Edmond Proteau, St. Sebastien. Champion mare was Gilbert Arnold's Arnoldwold Doucette 2, with reserve going to Charbonneau & Frere, Louiseville, on La Trappe Kilda.

Sheep and Swine

In the small swine show G. E. Mayrand of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Montreal, found some good competition in the Yorkshires. Boar championship went to Antonio Sevigny, Princeville, with reserve to Carbonneau & Frere, Yamachiche. L. A. Sylvestre, Clairvaux, had champion female with H. Charpentier, Clairvaux, reserve. Sevigny won in herd, get of sire and pen of hogs.

In Advance Registry classes, Messrs. Sevigny and Charpentier each won two. Sevigny had best pen of three bacon hogs with Carbonneau & Frere second.

Sole exhibitor of Tamworths was O. A. Fowler, Kingsbury.

The sheep exhibit was small. Leo Lamy of Quebec found the champion Oxford ram in an entry of J. B. Grenier, Yamachiche, and gave reserve to A. Denis, St. Cuthbert; and in ewes he reversed these placings.

In all Shropshire classes first and second placings went to Slack Bros., Waterloo, who also took the groups and championships.

New Chief Named for Live Stock Branch

Adrien Martin, agronome for Riviere du Loup County, has been named chief of the Live Stock Branch in the Department of Agriculture, in succession to the late Raoul Dionne.

Mr. Martin, who holds a B.S.A. degree from Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, has been assistant agronome in Lachute, district agronome for Gaspé, and has been in charge of the Riviere du Loup district since 1929. He is actively interested in breeders' clubs, junior farmers' clubs, etc., and has made

a notable success in organizing farmers both for production and marketing. Of 18 co-operatives operating in his district, he was personally involved in the organization of 15 of them.

His long experience with farmers' problems and his excellent record as a member of the staff of the Department will now enable him to exert his influence in a wider field in capable fashion.

National Contests for Junior Farm Clubs

Approximately 90 members of junior farm clubs from all parts of Canada are expected to take part in National Rural Youth Week under the direction of the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work in conjunction with the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto in November.

A new feature this year of the event, the fifteenth to be held under the sponsorship of the Canadian Council, is the

inclusion of a contest for teams representing girls' clothing clubs. It is expected that seven provinces will send teams to compete in this contest. Other projects included in the National contests are dairy cattle, beef cattle, swine, poultry, grain and potatoes.

The junior farm club members eligible to compete will all be members of the provincial championship teams selected in provincial elimination contests.

The members are to arrive at Toronto on Sunday, November 10. The project contests will be conducted the following day and the remainder of the week will be devoted to several educational tours, including attendance at the Royal Winter Fair.

Winners in the Quebec elimination contest, held at the Sherbrooke Fair, were Donald McCaig and Eric McCartney for dairy cattle, Ralph Kirkpatrick and Garth Harrison for beef cattle, Albet Dumas and M. Dion for swine. We wish them all success at Toronto.

The Province Honors Its Farmers

At a colourful afternoon ceremony in the Coliseum on the Quebec Fair grounds and later in the banquet hall, efficient farmers of the Province of Quebec were welcomed into the ranks of the holders of Agricultural Merit awards. Philibert Audet of Compton led ten other competitors to capture the coveted gold medal and the title of Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit in the Professional farmers' class, and J. A. Eccles, Sweetsburg, was awarded the gold medal in the "hobby farmers" class. Thirty-eight farmers received silver medals and twenty-eight bronze medals were distributed at the afternoon celebration, presided over by the Minister of Agriculture. This year's contest, held in District No. 2, brought more entries than last year, with a total of 79 farms entered for judging.

P. Audet is the 1946 Gold Medallist

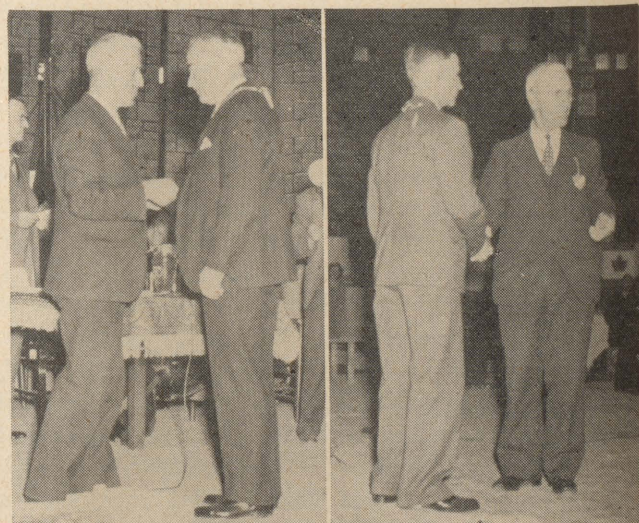
Philibert Audet of Compton received the gold medal in the professional farmers' class for the high state of efficiency to which he has brought his 173 acre dairy farm. He has been farming it since 1908 and has 83 acres under cultivation, 70 in permanent pasture and 20 acres of sugar-bush. The land had to be cleared, stones removed, drains dug. Fertility was gradually built up by plowing down green manure, liberally applying barnyard manure, chemical fertilizer and lime. A four-year rotation is practised and crop yields are excellent. Mr. Audet has been able, through his years of incessant effort, to prove that a mediocre farm can, by the intelligent use of proper methods of farming, be transformed into a highly productive one.

In the 1941 competition his farm was fifth in its class and was ranked "excellent", due chiefly to the well-balanced organization which Mr. Audet has been able to achieve. The chief source of revenue is the dairy herd of 53 head, 28 of which are on R.O.P. In addition he raises some 60 hogs a year and has 400 birds in the poultry houses. Additional revenue comes from the sale of clover and timothy

seed, maple sugar and syrup, and from the sale of his pure-bred Ayrshires.

The judges report that they have seldom seen fields which were better worked, cleaner or more productive. He gets from 50 to 65 bushels of grain to the acre and yields of potatoes, mixed grain, corn, and turnips are uniformly high.

The gold medal for non-professional farmers was won by Mr. James A. Eccles of Sweetsburg in competition with the Maris Brothers of Iberville, the only other entrant in this class. Mr. Eccles' farm, 120 acres in extent, is another that has been brought along by careful and intelligent operations. Though not a farmer by profession, Mr. Eccles takes a keen personal interest in his farm operations and, with the advice of his agronome, he has gradually brought his farm to a high state of efficiency. Apart from



Minister of Agriculture Barre presents the Gold Medal of Agricultural Merit to Messrs. J. A. Eccles and P. Audet.

the sugar bush and the permanent pasture, there are about 60 acres under cultivation. He keeps 5 horses, 14 dairy cows, 25 heifers and a few hogs, nearly all the feed for which is grown on the farm. The milk is sold in Montreal.

Banquet was well attended

The day was climaxed with a banquet, attended, as usual, by all the competitors who had been able to make the trip to Quebec. Premier Duplessis, the Minister and Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and a number of other members of the Cabinet were at the head table, as were Opposition Leader Godbout, and representatives of the clergy.

The gold medallist, Mr. Audet, spoke briefly, congratulating all the contestants present. A great factor in his own success, he considered, was the fact that he had been enrolled in the better farming contests organized by the Department of Agriculture, from which he obtained much valuable information. The services rendered by the agronomes of his district was another strong reason why he had been able to make what he has of his farm, but, he explained, only with the whole-hearted co-operation of his wife and family could he have achieved what he has.

Mr. Barre introduced Mr. Eccles with a tribute to the role in agriculture played by so-called "hobby" farmers who, with more means at their disposal than the average farmer, were able to carry out operations beyond the scope of everyone. Their farms, by demonstrating how a farm should be operated, were models which their neighbours would do well to copy. Mr. Eccles' words of appreciation and thanks, spoken in French, were enthusiastically received.

Premier Duplessis, in congratulating all the winners, lauded the efforts and unceasing toil of Quebec farmers and urged them on to "still better and more productive labours". He held that Agriculture is the principal stabilizing factor of our economy, and in this critical time through which we are passing it constitutes a rallying point against the propagation of subversive ideas and is a guarantee of peace and security. "Stay on the land and be safe in times of crisis and happy in times of prosperity" was the note he stressed.



Premier Duplessis accepts the title of Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit.

Commanders of Agricultural Merit Named

Each year a number of citizens who have rendered signal service during their lifetime to the progress of agriculture are created Commanders of the Order of Agricultural Merit. Heading the list of this year's nominations was Premier Duplessis, whose efforts in the fields of rural credit, rural electrification, drainage, the establishment of agricultural schools, etc., were gratefully described in Minister of Agriculture Barre's introduction of him. Others decorated were Bishop Jean Bergeron, an indefatigable worker in the colonist district of Lake St. John, Albert Bouchard, Commissioner of the Rural Electrification Bureau, Hector Laferte, a former Minister of Colonization and J. E. Poirier, President of the Agricultural Credit Bureau.

Junior Winners Given Trophies

During the course of the evening silver cups and cheques were presented to the two winning young farmers entered in the junior division of the Agricultural Merit competition. They were Bernard Desroches of St. Alphonse de Granby who got a silver cup, a cheque, and a two-year scholarship at any agricultural school of his choice. The other winner, Ludovic Belanger of Katevale, has already attended an agricultural school, so he got a cup and a cheque, but no scholarship.



Seven Years of Producer Subsidies

Subsidies paid out to farm producers during the seven years from 1939 to 1945 inclusive, totalled \$410,512,000 according to a revised survey recently completed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Largest single amount was for wheat acreage reduction \$86 millions. Second in size was the total of \$70 millions for the butterfat subsidy, over the seven years. Third largest item was the feed freight

Following are totals grouped in rough classification:

Prairie Farm Assistance, etc.	\$148,452,000
Dairy Industry items	130,860,000
Livestock products	29,189,000
(including hog premiums, etc.)	
Feed Assistance programs	78,878,000
Fertilizer programs	3,206,000
Seeds programs, etc.	771,000
Fruits, etc. (including apple marketing agreements, etc.)	19,156,000
	\$410,512,000



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Replanting the Perennial Border

by F. Grace Yates

During the hazy, mellow days of autumn, a wonderful sense of peace and serenity seems to pervade the garden. The vegetable plot has ceased its exacting demands upon our time and energy, and we are able to pause for a moment and lean upon our hoes — both literally and figuratively — and take stock of our surroundings. And while our thoughts may dwell, with pardonable pride, upon the vast quantities of fresh and canned vegetables which our gardening efforts have produced, when we turn our attention to the home grounds we are apt to get a rude awakening! Most of us, throughout the past years, had little if any time to devote to home beautification, with the result that the perennial beds and borders — which are usually the main feature of any home planting — have become run-down and overgrown with weeds. But fall is the ideal planting time, and as the coming year seems to promise us a bit more leisure, we would do well to start upon a replanting and reconditioning campaign immediately. In this way the plants not only get a head start upon spring, but we are free to give all our time to house cleaning, etc. Once the beds are cleaned and reset with vigorous young perennials, it is an easy matter to keep them in condition; besides, how generously they repay us for the little extra attention we may have to give them!

For a thorough re-vamping job, it is necessary to remove all the old plants. If lifted carefully, watered, and their roots protected from wind and sun, they will keep until wanted for division and replanting. Next, all weeds are removed, the ground is double spaded to a depth of at least 18 inches, and a quantity of well-rotted manure or other humus producing material is incorporated. The bottom soil need not be as finely tilled as the surface, but if well prepared it will last for years and only the fertility of the soil will need renewing from time to time. Bonemeal is an excellent, slow-acting fertilizer and should be used freely. Finally, when the organic material and fertilizer have been well worked in, the area is raked to remove all lumps and stones and create a fine, mellow topsoil.

Before starting the actual replanting, it is advisable to draw a plan showing the exact spot each variety is to occupy; by so doing, various color combinations or "flower pictures" may be worked out. (Incidentally, this "painting" with flowers is one of the most fascinating phases of gardening; it is such a satisfying moment, when the planting which you have carefully worked out on paper, months

earlier, suddenly bursts into rich, glowing bloom, and you find the finished "picture" quite as lovely as you visualized it.)

Care, too, must be taken to allow ample space for each item; in the freshly fertilized soil they soon outgrow their boundaries, resulting in crowded plants that are difficult to cultivate. Firm planting and ample watering — if the weather is dry — are essential to success.

Most of the familiar perennials — Phlox, Peonies, Delphinium, etc. — are easily divided and will do much better than if simply re-set. In dividing the clumps, the tough woody centers are discarded and only the outer sections used. This applies especially to the Iris, always a popular member of the mixed border. Two or three fans should be left to each division, and the leaves cut back to 6 inches. They like a well-drained spot and respond to a liberal application of lime. As to the proper planting depth, there are two schools of thought. Many Iris growers insist on planting with the top of the rhizome exposed, while others, including the well-known Sass Brothers, are equally certain that a covering of 2 inches is the ideal method. Here where we may expect alternate freezing and thawing, with the resultant heaving, the latter seems best.

After replanting the old favorites, the gardener should next consider ordering a few of the newer introductions of recent years. Many are great improvements upon the older varieties and, if only one or two are wanted, the price is not exorbitant.

Consider, for example, the Hemerocallis, or Daylily. Almost every garden boasts a clump of grandmother's Lemon Lily, Hemerocallis Flava. It is insect free, delightfully fragrant, blooms abundantly, and the June border would not be complete without it. But there are numerous later varieties, equally lovely, that extend the blooming season into late August and early September, yet they are seldom seen in the ordinary garden. (Some of the newest hybrids come in shades of red, pink and purple, but they are still too expensive for any but the specialist). Among the finest yellows are Bay State, Ophir, Gaiety, Hyperion and Mrs. W. H. Wyman, all moderately priced. I hope to add one or two to the garden each year until I have all my favorites; at present, Mrs. W. H. Wyman is flourishing, having started to bloom in mid-July and the last bud opening September 11th. Daylilies thrive in full sun or partial

shade and, once established, they require no further care, growing well in any type of soil.

To complete the perennial border, it is desirable to add a few clumps of Tulips for early spring color. The Darwins are admirable for this purpose and look well planted in groups of 12 to 18 of one variety. Bulbs are available this year and, while present prices seem high, it must be remembered that they increase fairly rapidly. A Tulip bulb develops quite differently from that of a Hyacinth or Daffodil. In the latter, the original bulb remains and tiny new bulbs are formed about the root base. But with the Tulip, the large bulb exhausts itself and in its place will be found several new ones, usually one large bulb, two flowering sized ones, and several bublets. If all these are carefully saved and grown on to maturity, it is soon possible to have a large tulip planting from a very modest supply of purchased bulbs.

Tulips are able to adapt themselves to almost any soil — as long it is well drained — although they prefer one that is rich in organic matter. Bulbs should be planted at least 6 to 8 inches deep (the lighter the soil, the deeper the planting) and 4 to 6 inches apart. Used in combination with some of the early, spring blooming perennials, as few as a dozen bulbs will make an effective showing. Among the groupings that we have found to be especially lovely are the following:

The tall graceful, rose-pink Darwin, Princess Elizabeth, rising above a mat of pink and blue Forget-Me-Nots.

Stately, pale mauve Mme. Butterfly and Phlox Divaricata, with a clump of yellow dwarf Iris near-by.

The statuesque white Glacier, with pale pink Phlox Subulata and double white Arabis.

Yellow Giant, a true yellow Darwin, above a carpet of the Violas, Jersey Gem and Yellow Queen.

Peace or War

by Florence P. Mortimer

During six years of war we longed for the Peace that would follow. "Peace" that would bring prosperity to a war torn world, and what has happened? A few months ago people were asking themselves, shall we have to fight another war, now they are asking when will the next war start and with what nation or nations will it be?

In Paris today 21 nations are meeting to try and find a formula to bring Peace to the world, and what do we see? Quarrelling and bickering among themselves. Russia seems to be blocking every suggestion. Is it that we do not understand her, a case of "The East is East and the West is West and ne'er the twain shall meet", or is it that she has not grown in world affairs yet and is playing the part of the bully to gain her own ends, much as a young child will do to gain his way if he thinks that people are against him. If this latter idea is true there is some hope that with careful handling she will learn in time that some of the world powers are older than she is in international affairs and that they are trying their best to help the world recover.

The establishment of the United Nations Organization gives a ray of hope for the future, but it is not wise to build too much on that organization. The old League of Nations failed. Many of us remember the hopes we had after the last war, only to have them dashed. While the U.N.O. is a great advance on the old League and deserves the support of all people, the world has become far more dangerous, with mightier powers to fight and deadlier weapons with which to fight. The Atomic Bomb, if not outlawed as a weapon of war, would mean the end of civilization, but if properly handled what a power it can become for Peace.

But what of our own vast Empire, the British Common-

wealth of Nations, that was for a time the sole refuge of the world? What part are we to play if there is to be any Peace in the future? We live in a changing world, Germany and Japan have passed away as world powers, France and Italy are weakened, but the U.S.A. and Russia are strong. Both have large territories and populations. Is it to be our part to stand between and prevent them from disrupting our world once again? Therefore, for our own sakes as well as for the rest of the world let us maintain our Empire as a firm buttress of Peace. The old League passed away but the Commonwealth stood and saved many of the weaker nations from extinction. We may have to do it again if the United Nations Organization fails. Let us sincerely hope and pray it may not.

In Canada, and in other parts of the world, strikes are taking place with mob rule in many cases. This is not what our men fought and died for. They hoped for a better world, one in which all of us could lead a peaceful and democratic life, with work for us all to do. Instead, because our Government does not deal with these unions with a firm hand we have the picture of 2800 men kept prisoners within their factory walls, not allowed to visit their homes for 54 days (and we should not forget that many of these men are veterans). These men who have kept on with their job; are good citizens, and they know that if a man wishes to strike he has a perfect right to do so but he has no right to make others suffer, for good citizens will not harm their fellow men willingly.

Perhaps this coming Remembrance Day, we women might band together in rededicating ourselves to the cause of Peace, to see that it is a Day of Remembrance for the living who are our care, as well as a Day of Remembrance for those who gave their lives for us.

Picturesque Megantic

by Catherine K. Macmillan

The county of Megantic was erected by proclamation in 1829. As early as 1809 the first settler, a Scot, arrived at what is now Leeds village. He was soon followed by families from Great Britain and Ireland. Another village, Inverness, was settled by Scotch from the Island of Arran. These early settlers were educated and deeply religious, every family bringing their books with them as well as their Gaelic and English bibles. Family worship was held twice a day and grace said before and after meals. Their first religious teacher had strong Calvinistic beliefs and emphatically taught that women should keep silent in church.

Many are the stories told of the hardships endured by these sturdy pioneers but time was always found for singing school, debates and the various "bees" chopping, planting, quilting, etc., all so much a part of pioneer life.

As might be expected with such a background the church and the school have always played a prominent part in the life of these people. Many whose names are well known in the public and educational life of Canada came from Leeds and the surrounding district.

The picturesque scenery, the fertile farms and excellent pasture land, all well-watered, give a charm to this county and has made it famous for its stock-raising and dairying

industry. The city of Thetford Mines, located in Megantic, has large deposits of asbestos. There are also promising copper mines and lumbering is an important industry.

Many organizations are represented in this county, among them the Women's Institute. At one time there were

four branches, two are still active, Lemurier and Inverness. As reported in the previous issue of the Journal a charter member of this last branch, Mrs. A. D. McKenzie, was recently awarded His Majesty's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom. Her work in Red Cross and Blood Clinics had been outstanding.



Mrs. A. D. McKenzie,
Charter Member of Inverness W.I.

ing. A junior Institute, the second in the province, was also organized this summer.

A Month With the W.I.

Argenteuil. Morin Heights; prizes won in the Handicraft Exhibit at Lachute fair netted \$10.75 each for the five members participating from this branch. A First Aid Kit has been placed in the local school.

Bonaventure. New Richmond reports the question of a bridge for that district appears quite promising. Mrs. Smallman's letter was discussed and the Personal Parcel Scheme adopted. Prior to the meeting a most enjoyable picnic was held on the beach. This branch extends congratulations to Mrs. Dow on her recent award.

Brome. Austin had a house-warming for a returned man and his English bride and, on the opposite side of the ledger, a farewell party for a family who was leaving the community after a sojourn of 35 years. A splendid report of a most successful school fair was handed in by the convenor of Agriculture. South Bolton is sending two parcels monthly to England, one of the few branches doing this number. Both groups are planning to attend their county meeting at Knowlton when a picnic is to be enjoyed.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon. Aubrey-Riverfield has started the Personal Parcel Scheme and is planning on sending one a month. A parcel of food stuff was also sent for the sale in answer to the appeal from the A.C.W.W. Other gifts were a donation of \$10 to the "Polio" fund and a shower of cards to a sick member. This branch always features current events touching on their departments by the

various convenors — an idea worth passing on. Dundee has the same commendable plan which adds much of value to the programme. A helpful discussion on how to keep children amused when out of school is also reported. Their first parcel has just been sent to England. Franklin Centre is planning a shower of vegetables and preserves for a sick member. The topic, "The Objectives of Education", was discussed with the Rev. John McPherson as guest speaker. The High School teachers were welcomed at this meeting. Two parcels are on their way to England from this branch. Huntingdon reports membership in the United Nations Society of Canada. (Is this the first?) Plans were made to raise funds for the Personal Parcel Scheme, the Q.W.I. Service Fund and prizes in the High School for Domestic Science and Public Speaking. Musical selections provided a treat.

Compton. Bury reports their first parcel for England. A paper was read on Karen Bulow, a Danish weaver who has done some outstanding work at her shop in Montreal. A food sale proved successful. Brookbury honoured a charter member on her birthday by presenting her with a life-membership and other gifts from the Institute. \$5 was donated the Cemetery Fund and fruit sent to the sick. A new member was welcomed. Cookshire; a talk on "Women hold the Balance of Power" was followed by an earnest discussion on their duties as citizens. A committee was

appointed to bring in suggestions at a future meeting for increasing their value as citizens of Canada. Canterbury is sending a parcel a month to England and an ice cream social was planned to augment the funds. There was a beautiful exhibit of nasturtiums at this meeting grown from seed distributed last spring, a prize was awarded the winner. East Clifton entertained the South Newport Institute at a social evening. Mrs. Volney Hurley, provincial convener of Home Economics, was present and gave some of the highlights of the convention. A humorous quiz and a reading, "The One who is Missed", formed the programme. A most successful school fair held under the auspices of the Institute was reported.

Gatineau. Kazabazua had a farewell party for a popular teacher, presenting her with a silver casserole. A most enjoyable picnic was sponsored with sports and prizes. Rupert made the final payment on their hall, the sum of \$88 being raised by social events. Congratulations on so successfully completing this undertaking! A shower was given a Scotch war bride. Wright is planning a "mite box" scheme to aid their personal parcel fund. A donation of food was sent to England for the A.C.W.W. sale. "International Garden of Good Neighbours" was the title of a paper and plans were made to assist the Kazabazua W.I. with the school fair. Wakefield also sent a donation to the A.C.W.W. sale in England. Two contests were enjoyed and Mrs. Smallman's letter was read and discussed.

Gaspé. Haldimand presented a wool blanket to a war bride. Sandy Beach packed their second parcel for overseas at this meeting. Directions for making a child's sweater from old socks were given and papers read on "Co-operation between Parents and Teachers" and "What is Canada and What is a Canadian?" Wakeham has adopted the Personal Parcel Scheme, has sent a contribution to the A.C.W.W. sale and is collecting meat coupons to be turned in to the Ration Board. "A Historical Fact or Legend about Gaspé" made an interesting roll call and the control of the apple maggot was discussed by the convener of Agriculture. For relaxation a raisin-eating relay race caused much merriment. A social evening was sponsored for



Lochaber W.I. in Papineau Co.

a war bride who was presented with a blanket. This county had a wonderful "get-together" when all the branches turned out for a picnic.

Missisquoi. St. Armand is sending a donation to the A.C.W.W. sale. A contest on weights and measures, with prizes and an instructive talk on Denmark and its people made a pleasing programme.

Papineau. Lochaber has adopted the Personal Parcel Scheme, each family taking a month. A donation was also sent to the A.C.W.W. sale. Two miscellaneous showers have been given brides-to-be and a banquet with appropriate gifts is being sponsored for returned men. Education was the theme of the last meeting with a thoughtful paper on "Education in Rural Quebec", given by the convener of that department. "Name your first school teacher" was a popular roll call. This branch is celebrating their 15th anniversary shortly and preliminary plans are being made to fittingly observe this event. Regret was expressed at the resignation of the convener of Welfare and Health, who is leaving the community. A leather handbag was presented to her from her fellow members.

Pontiac. Clarendon held a contest on Bible history. Rollcall, "A Joke" and a reading "Horse or Husband — Big Mistake" completed the programme. A box of fruit was sent to a sick member. Elmside sponsored a picnic for the school children with races, swimming, etc. "What is your opinion on having the Japanese in Canada?" was a timely topic, with rollcall "Is Immigration good for Canada and why?". Parcels are being sent overseas. Shawville held their meeting in the Domestic Science room of the High School when Miss Evelyn Walker was present and gave a helpful demonstration on "Supper Dishes". An exhibit of flowers was another feature of this meeting. Wyman; the convener of Education had charge of the programme with readings entitled "Better Citizenship" and "Is Agricultural Education wanted?" "What I would like to see our W.I. do this year" proved a helpful rollcall and a true or false quiz on food provided a lighter touch.

Richmond. Cleveland is sending parcels monthly to England. A booth was conducted at Richmond street fair



Members of Wakeham W.I. after a dip in the "Briny".

for the veterans. A flower contest with prizes and a dance are other activities reported by this branch. Richmond Hill reports four more members enrolled in the Blue Cross. A quilting and a dance have been held and fruit and flowers sent to the sick and bereaved. Spooner Pond sponsored showers for two brides. A quiz on Education was a feature of the programme.

Richmond. Abbotsford entertained Miss Beryl Truax, French Specialist, at the Westmount High School, who gave a most informative talk on "Legislation". Parcels are being sent to England once a month, each member taking a turn.

Shefford. Granby Hill sent a donation to the A.C.W.W. sale and is adopting the Personal Parcel Scheme. \$2.07 was realized from a sale and two boxes of fruit sent to the sick. South Roxton; the convenor of Education read a paper entitled "At his Mother's Knee" and conducted an amusing spelling match. Parcels are to be sent overseas and fruit was sent to the sick. Warden is still making quilts as a means of raising funds, one being completed at this meeting. A donation was sent to the A.C.W.W. sale and plans made to entertain the county meeting.

Sherbrooke. Brompton Road voted \$6 for school fair prizes and sent flowers to a convalescent in the hospital. In co-operation with the Young People's Society and the community a most successful "Welcome Home" party was given in honour of their returned men. Orford also assisted with the school fair prizes by voting \$4 for that purpose. Red Cross knitting is to be continued.

Stanstead. Ayer's Cliff held a panel discussion on the health programme in our schools and hope to improve the "follow-up" work of the medical examination. The question of prizes or a gift to the school was left with the convenor of Education who will consult the teachers as to their preference. Beebe is planning a parcel a month to England and a donation was sent for the A.C.W.W. sale. \$5 each was voted to the Wales Home and the Catholic Old Folks Home. Mr. Orson Wheeler, a noted sculptor, was present and exhibited his wonderful clay models of many famous buildings in this continent and Europe. Another guest was Mr. T. Lee Quimby who gave a concise history of Beebe. Dixville sent sunshine baskets and "get-well" cards to the shut-ins of their community. Minton; each member read a short article on Education. A paper salvage drive is being planned to raise funds for the county project, furnishing a semi-private room in the new Sherbrooke hospital. North Hatley sent a parcel of food overseas and gave a shower for an Institute member recently married. The provincial convenor for Education, Mrs. C. S. Daintrey, gave an interesting talk on "What makes a Good Book" followed by a discussion and a quiz on Canadian authors and their books. Stanstead North won second prize on their exhibit of useful post-war articles at the local fair. Mr. Ladd, from Derby, Vt. was present and spoke on "Frozen Foods". A quilt was presented to a local bride. Tomifobia is planning their first parcel for England and

meat coupons are to be sent to the Ration Board. An article, "Do our Schools meet our Needs?" taken from the Macdonald College Journal was read. This branch is again sponsoring National Film Board showings for the coming season. Way's Mills won first prize for their exhibit of post-war articles at the fair. Many helpful suggestions were given in a paper on "Hints on Home Nursing".

Life Membership Presented to Mrs. C. E. Petch

A very pleasing ceremony took place at the June meeting of the Hemmingford branch of the W.I. when Mrs. C. E. Petch was presented with a life membership in the Federated Women's Institute of Canada. The picture shows Mrs. Smallman, who journeyed to Hemmingford for the occasion, just after she had pinned the decoration on Mrs. Petch, and was taken in the beautiful rose garden of their hostess and president, Mrs. Douglas Laurie.

For 13 years Mrs. Petch was president of Hemmingford W.I., receiving a life membership in that branch as a token and has also served as convener for Welfare and Health of her services. She was provincial president for 4 years on both provincial federated boards. For 2 years Mrs. Petch was vice-president of the F.W.I.C. and has represented the Q.W.I. on the Federated Board and in the same capacity on the F.W.I.C. executive. In 1939 she was sent as Q. W. I. delegate to the A.C.-W.W. convention then meeting in London, Eng. She has been made Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit in this province in recognition of her good work. Mrs. Smallman, in referring to this outstanding record, expressed the feeling of all those who know Mrs. Petch by saying it was always so easy and pleasant to work with her.



The editor looked doubtfully up at the market reporter who had just handed in his copy.

"Do you mean to say Tom Brown sold 2,010 pigs this morning?"

"That's correct."

"Who gave you the figures?"

"Brown, himself."

The editor got busy with the blue pencil.

"That accounts for it. I know that old guy. He lisps. What he told you was 2 sows and 10 pigs."

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

A month has passed since we began to expect to thresh our grain at any time. The job is still waiting though we once more have faint hopes of starting it. At first, the plan was to thresh from the stook since the barn was full of hay. Three weeks of soaking rain sure threw a wet blanket on that idea and also started the grain sprouting in the stooks. When it did clear off no machine could be had so we stacked the grain at the barn ready to blow the straw inside. By picking over the field we got a few loads from which we hope to save seed since we sowed registered Vanguard last spring. This has been a very satisfactory variety with us though on part of our land this season a variety of which I read would have been better. The latter gave a good crop on gravel ridges where Vanguard was too short to tie which was the case with some of ours.

Of course, the dry weather had a lot to do with this but the fertilizer formula used also had something lacking. This was nitrogen for we used 0-14-7 since there was a lot of alfalfa plowed under which we thought might add enough organic matter and nitrogen to cause lodging with a nitrogen fertilizer.

Anyway the rain proved a boon to the new seeding which looked pretty much like a total failure when we reaped. Now it looks as if a good top-dressing with manure might give us a fine catch if conditions are suitable from this time. Pastures also needed the moisture though ours have held up better than usual due to some fertilized plots which were mowed early and the use of the after-grass from early-cut hayfields. But the time has come when we need some fall rye for late grazing. The after-grass carries us along well until the first of October when we need something else. Turnips might fill the bill but their labour requirement is a bit high for the present. Fall rye sounds good but yearly expectation of the bulldozer to tear up a lot of land which would require seeding has kept us from preparing for rye in the smooth land. This year the machine has really done a little work for us but has been sitting idle in our field for a week of fine weather for some strange reason. It looks as if we should

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IN CANADA

form a co-op to buy one of our own so we might get action somewhere near when it was wanted.

This year we have an extra source of feed which I suppose must have some value. This is a big crop of apples mostly fall varieties. Application of the calyx spray and the first cover spray made the quality very good. However, conditions made it impossible even to attempt to market them so the cows and pigs are getting them when we can get time to bring them in. At least, Dot finds the spraying a great help on what she uses. So do my aunts who are drying them on a share basis.

Our new Farm Forum County Committee has started a definite campaign to increase the number of forums in the county. Possible locations for these have been picked and delegates appointed to make personal contacts in these sections to attempt organization of forums. A great deal of talking has been done before but now the talk is to be followed up to what we hope will be success.

At least one farmer would like to succeed in getting nails so he could build a place for his pullets. He has a fine bunch starting to lay on range but no place to put them. His lumber is ready, some of it bought for high prices, some from his own land by hard labour but he lacks anything to put it together with. For some time he could not even start the foundation due to lack of cement. Now that can be obtained for a price but the continued lack of nails is most discouraging. When his pullets decide to go on strike it will take more than a conference with the Minister of Labour to set them back to turning out eggs for hungry mouths.

Twenty-Two Cows, Three Horses on Twelve Acres

Another story about good fertilized pasture comes from Annapolis County where V. B. Leonard on his Mountainway Farm at Clarence started applying fertilizer to pasture about 12 years ago. At present he has six acres of cultivated pasture and six acres of uncultivated land under a regular fertilizing programme. In the early days he used superphosphate every three years, but more

\$25,000

NATIONAL BARLEY CONTEST

Sponsored by

THE BREWING AND MALTING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA

FINAL JUDGING BEGINS

LOCALLY NOVEMBER 4th

**Contestants Reminded to Have Minimum
of 40 Bushels Ready for Inspection**

EACH contestant who scored 60 points or more during the summer inspection will be visited by judges on or shortly after November 4th. A warning has been issued by the National Barley Contest Committee reminding all contestants that each must have *at least 40 bushels cleaned* and ready for inspection.

In every case, the judge will note appearance of the barley seed and then take samples which he will forward to the Plant Products Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for purity and germination tests and for grading. Final results for the regional contest will be out by the end of December.

Winners of the regional contest will compete for bigger cash prizes in the provincial contest about the middle of January, 1947. Judges for this will be named by the Dominion and Quebec Departments of Agriculture and also by members of the malting industry.

For the inter-provincial finals, the four Quebec winners and the four Ontario winners will compete for the Inter-Provincial Grand Prize. The judging for this will be done at the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Crop Improvement Association, to be held in Toronto during the first week of February.

The National Barley Contest is being sponsored by the brewing and malting industries of Canada in an effort to encourage the growing of improved quality seed and malting barley.

NATIONAL BARLEY CONTEST COMMITTEE



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Sharp Drop In This Year's Honey Crop

Present estimate of the 1946 honey crop is in the neighbourhood of 25,000,000 pounds as against 33,000,000 pounds in 1945. The short crop is due largely to a virtual crop failure in Ontario which beekeepers are at a loss to understand in view of favourable weather and forage conditions which prevailed throughout the season. The clovers simply did not yield, and many of the larger commercial beekeepers of Ontario have had to feed their bees throughout the summer.

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recently he has adopted the practice of applying the fertilizer annually using 2-12-6 at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre. This season these fields carried 22 cows and three horses without hay feeding. The pasture looked short during the dry period but it always supplied enough

grazing. In the early season several head of young stock were put on the pasture to keep it from getting ahead of the cows. The uncultivated field with some adjoining rough pasture was used as the day pasture and the other field as night pasture.

Know Your Farm Business

What is your answer to the following questions?

1. How will you stand in 1950?
2. What will be the education costs, home improvement costs, and other necessary items?
3. What new buildings will be required?
4. Is your present farm income sufficient for your needs?
5. What will happen if your income is greatly reduced by drouth, disease, or lower prices?
6. Is your present rate of increase in net value satisfactory?
7. Is your soil being improved or just maintained? Are you using and losing more fertility than you are replacing?
8. Is your livestock programme in balance with the feeds produced? Do your live enterprises complement each other, or are the major projects in competition for labour, feed, and use of equipment?
9. Does your crop ration maintain fertility, control weeds, and supply necessary feed?
10. Did you make a resolution to remodel, rearrange, or at least beautify, your farmstead? An attractive, clean, neat, well arranged farmstead is a source of much satisfaction, comfort and pride. It is also good advertising for the farm as a place to live.

Eggs by Shiploads

Canada's storage eggs should arrive in Britain this season in the finest possible condition, because they are being handled entirely under refrigeration from start to finish. Regraded and packed at storage temperatures, they are sent to seaboard in heavily iced cars, and shipped to Britain in refrigerated ships by the complete shipload. The advantage of using this new method of the full shipload is that the whole load can be dealt with as one unit and therefore under complete control before and during the voyage and onwards to storage in the United Kingdom.

Every Student

...should answer these questions:



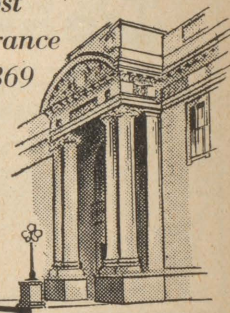
"How SOON do I need to have life insurance?" In most cases the answer is: *just as soon as you are earning.* Mutual Life of Canada Life insurance is SAVINGS . . . PLUS low-cost maximum protection for those dependent on you, now or in the future. Remember that the earlier you start your Mutual Life insurance program, the easier it will be for you to carry . . .

"Does it matter WHICH life insurance company I choose?"

It does! Life insurance companies are much alike as to policies and rates, but actual long-term results vary widely. We invite you to compare The

Mutual Life of Canada's record with that of any other company. Evidence of the satisfaction of our policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life of Canada, and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from our policyholders. Ask your Mutual Life representative to explain the special features of this Company.

Low Cost
Life Insurance
Since 1869



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Sell Canada's newest, fastest-selling Christmas Cards. Exclusive with REGAL. Sell the 21-card feature box for \$1. or REGAL'S famous "Friendship" Box of all-occasion cards. Double Sales! Introduce REGAL'S wonderful new Canadian Scenes Box. 16 cards by famous Canadian artists, \$1. REGAL'S new Framed Gift Pictures of authentic Canadian Scenes are ideal Christmas Gifts. Sell for \$1. Learn the intriguing details. Up to 50% clear profit. Write NOW for agent's 1946 Catalog. REGAL STATIONERY CO. LTD., Dept. E2, 105 Simcoe St., Toronto, Ont. or Dept. E2, 163 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

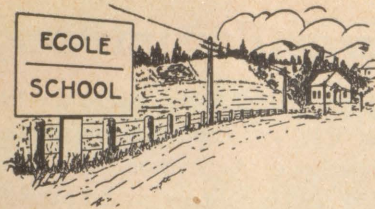
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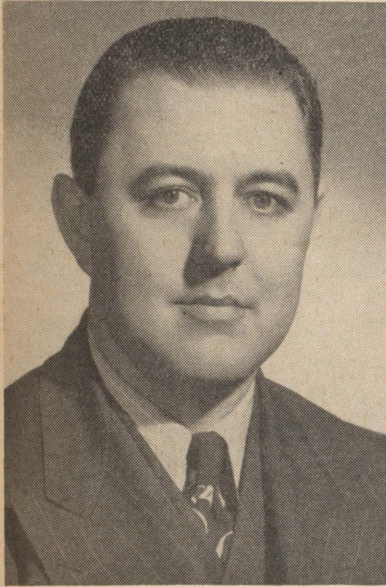
For Sale at all
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
STATIONS and EXPRESS OFFICES.



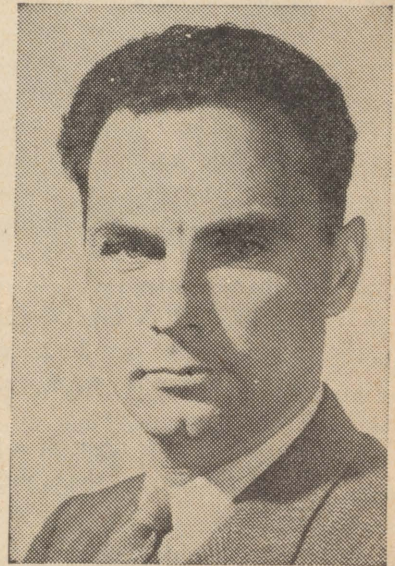
LIVING AND LEARNING



Forum Season Starts With a Bang



Leonard Harman, General Secretary, United Farmers Cooperative Company, Toronto, formerly National Secretary of Farm Forums, and authority on co-operative and farm organization topics spoke at Farm Forum Rallies at Knowlton, Lachute, Farellton and Shawville during the month of October.



Ralph Staples, the National Secretary of Farm Forums spoke at Brompton Road, Cookshire, Ayers Cliff, and Arundel the following week. A rally at Ormstown was addressed by G. R. Synder of C.I.L.

Farm Forums are on the increase in Quebec. Never before have we seen so much enthusiasm for the organization of study groups among rural people.

Through the efforts of the County Forum Committees, almost one hundred new neighbourhoods have been contacted. There is already an indication that at least fifty of these will definitely organize a Farm Forum before the opening of the season on Monday, October 28.

Both the old and the new Forums will meet or have met already in County or district mass rallies. Each Rally will have a complete program of films, speakers, and discussion. The Council has secured two excellent speakers in the persons of Mr. Leonard Harman, General Secretary of the United Farmers Co-operative Company, Toronto, and Mr. Ralph Staples, Secretary of National Farm Radio Forum. These men have had wide experience in the field of farm organization and they will undoubtedly contribute a great deal to the furtherance of the Farm Forum movement in Rural English-speaking Quebec. We invite one and all to attend and enjoy these meetings.

Rally dates, speakers and places are as follows:

Dates	Speaker	Place
Mon. Oct. 14	Mr. Leonard Harman	Knowlton
Tues. Oct. 15	Mr. Leonard Harman	Lachute
Wed. Oct. 16	Mr. Leonard Harman	Farrellton
Thur. Oct. 17	Mr. Leonard Harman	Shawville
Mon. Oct. 21	Mr. Ralph Staples	Brompton Road

Tues. Oct. 22	Mr. Ralph Staples	Cookshire
Wed. Oct. 23	Mr. Ralph Staples	Ayer's Cliff
Thur. Oct. 24	Mr. Ralph Staples	Richmond
Fri. Oct. 25	Mr. Ralph Staples	Arundel

If you are interested in organizing a Forum in your neighbourhood, drop a line to the Quebec Council of Farm Forums, Macdonald College P.O., Que., and they will give you all the necessary assistance. The County Forum Committees are anxious to increase the number of groups in their respective counties and they will visit your neighbourhood if requested.

Some of the best Farm Forums in Quebec have been organized by a local clergyman or school teacher. The Council enjoys the confidence of these people and in many cases relies on them for considerable organizational work.

At a recent meeting of the Council one of the chief subjects under discussion was the setting up of a speakers pool. Many groups have in the past felt the need for a fourth night guest speaker. This pool should be of great assistance for all Forums in bringing information of local importance to the farmers doorstep.

The Howick Community School invited Professor L. C. Raymond of Macdonald College to give them a talk last month on the general factors which are involved in crop production. Drainage, improved crop varieties and grassland management were the topics stressed particularly by the speaker.

So You Want to Start a Farm Forum

HERE IS WHAT TO DO.

1. Ask your Provincial office, or your County Representative, for help.
2. They will supply you with a KIT which will contain: Farm Forum Hand Book, Farm Forum Guide, Registration Form, C.B.C. Folders, Report Blanks.
3. Find a home, your own or a neighbour's for the first meeting, on the night of a broadcast or any night.
4. Talk it up, hand out the C.B.C. illustrated folders with the topics, invite people to come.
5. Make the Farm Forum idea sound good, be enthusiastic but don't promise miracles. Farm Forum is a social time with an educational object that leads to action. Make them feel that action cannot succeed or help rural people unless they take part.
6. Invite a nearby Farm Forum member or leader who has had experience to help you get going.
7. Plan the first meeting carefully — someone to greet people, a light outside, tie up the dog, arrange for light refreshments, see that people get home reasonably early.
8. If you meet the night of a broadcast, listen in and discuss the topic of the night. If not, let your speaker lead off.

The Speaker Should Stress:

1. That a Chairman and Secretary should be appointed.
2. What a registered group can expect: Farm Forum Guides for every registered family; the right to attend county Farm Forum meetings, and to help elect a representative to the Quebec Council of Farm Forums; the right to attend and vote at the Annual Meeting of the Q.C. of F.F. at Macdonald College in June; special attention to requests addressed to the Farm Forum office; help from the Macdonald College Adult Education Service.
3. \$1.50 is the annual family registration fee. This



A group of Brome County farm people enjoying the Annual Forum Picnic. The executive committee has made plans for a big drive to increase the number of Forums in the county before the season opens on Monday, October 28.

covers the cost of the Guide, helps finance the Provincial Office, the Q.C. of F.F., and contributes to the budget of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

4. Reports of discussion must be mailed promptly after each meeting.

5. Everyone's opinion is worth something. Young people, the ladies, as well as the men, should share in the discussion.

6. *Study* — there is no short cut to competence; study the guide, watch the papers for ideas on the topic of the week.

7. *Listen* to the broadcast. It is an important part of the program, and listen to your neighbour; he may have an idea.

8. *Be moderate* — don't discuss all night. If you stay on the subject, an hour is plenty. *But*, don't sacrifice the discussion program to the social program. The social side of Farm Forum is important, but Farm Forum is not a National card game.

In spite of all these precautions, starting a Farm Forum is easy. 1,000 farmers in Quebec will say it is worth while. It's fun; it's important to the farm movement. You and your neighbour are needed to make it strong!

Write Farm Forum Office, Macdonald College P.O., Que., for a free KIT.

Community Life

The Adult Education Service in cooperation with the Quebec Council of Community Schools launched a new publication in September with the title of "Community Life". Community Life is to be distributed to leaders of Community Schools, Farm Forums, Women's Institutes, and it is hoped that requests will come in from other organizations to have copies sent to their leaders in order that they can be kept in close touch with the most recent developments in adult education and community programs.

"Program Aids" was the feature in the September issue. The October issue will feature "Problems of Teaching Adults" and will be designed primarily for instructors of Community Schools.

The first two issues of "Community Life" have been mimeographed, but it is expected that the November issue will be multilithed on a new electrically driven machine which has been recently purchased by the Adult Education Service to look after its increased printing load.

The School Boy Wrote

Geese is a low heavy bird which is most meat and feathers. Geese can't sing much on account of the dampness of the water. He ain't got no between-his-toes and he's got a little balloon in his stummick to keep him from sinking. Some geese when they are big has curls on their tails and is called ganders. Ganders don't have to sit and hatch, but just eat and loaf around and go swimming. If I was a goose I'd rather be a gander.

Quality Cattle Well Displayed Highlighted Howick Calf Club Competition

by John McCaig,

Federal Live Stock Fieldman

A most creditable exhibit of young Ayrshire cattle was held by the Howick Boys and Girls Calf Club on Saturday, September 21st, in picturesque surroundings on the bank of the English river at the home of Chester Orr, Riverfield, Quebec. The Howick Club is the oldest Calf Club operating in the Province and this year's exhibit was the fourteenth annual competition.

Sixty head of young Ayrshires were well presented and paraded before Judge Erskine Rodgers of Lachute who is a Director of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. A large group of interested parents and spectators were present to watch the judging and follow the work of the boys and girls. The champion animal was exhibited by Murray Templeton. This animal was placed first in a strong class of eight two year old heifers and later won the Championship over all other class winners.

The judging competition, the morning event, consisted of placing a class of two year old heifers and giving written reasons, and was won by Bernice Ness with a mark of 90%, while Robert E. Ness and Murray Templeton followed close behind. The same girl, Bernice Ness, won the Senior Calf Class and also the Senior Yearling Class and then went on to win the Reserve Championship with her senior yearling heifer. The winners of the Junior Calf Class and the Junior Yearling Class were also girls, Evelyn Ness and Margery Ness. The aged class which included only those animals which had been exhibited in former years as calves, was won by Marcel Lemieux with a most creditable three-year-old heifer, while Murray Elliott was placed second with a close contender.

Probably the strongest classes of the show were the



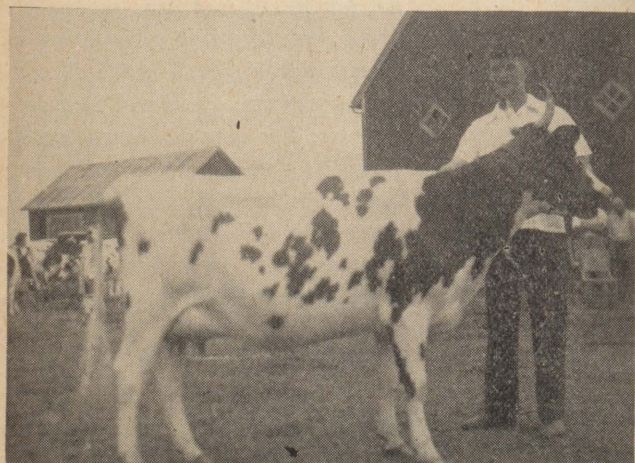
The judging ring where the young farmers of the Howick district hold their field day competitions.

showmanship competitions. Along with the regular judge Mr. Rodgers, Mr. P. D. McArthur and Mr. Donald Roy judged these contests. Bernice Ness, after making a capable demonstration with her animal, was placed over Ross Elliot to win the Templeton trophy for showmanship for Juniors under sixteen years of age. Although only seven entries came before the judge in the Senior showmanship competition, the awards were made with difficulty. Robert E. Ness was finally placed first, winning the Burnside trophy for Senior showmanship, while both Murray Elliot and Murray Templeton were strong contenders for this trophy. With eight herds exhibited, Murray Templeton was placed first, with Eileen Ness second.

The largest and most interesting class of the show was the one open to boys and girls under twelve years of age. This class was established for those too young to be admitted to club membership but who are interested in livestock and will likely be the active members of the club in the future. With twenty-one entries, the judge, Mr. Rodgers, had his hardest task of the day. Winning this class was a small girl of five, Beverly Smith, who did an excellent job of showing her calf.

The Howick Club event was a great day for the boys and girls. This club is noted for the leadership it has taken in this junior work. The present club leader, Archie Roy, with his assistant, Donald McKell, had received from interested individuals in the community a large number of special prizes which were awarded at the conclusion of the show.

It is interesting to note the number of the members of this club proceeding to Macdonald College this year to continue their study of livestock and farming. Along with the assistant leader, Donald McKell, three other boys, Robert E. Ness, Murray Templeton and Murray Elliot are attending Macdonald College this fall.



Murray Templeton with his winner.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

*Notes and news of staff members and
former students*

A.I.C. Announces Scholarship Awards

The Agricultural Institute of Canada (formerly called the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists) recently announced the awarding of twenty scholarships, each having a value of \$800. to Canadian scientists to help them obtain advanced training in the field of agriculture. Six of the winners were former students at Macdonald College, and all of them are graduates of some Canadian university.

Funds for these scholarships are donated by industrial firms interested in the future of agriculture, whose directors realize the pressing need for well-trained agricultural scientists; through their investments in these scholarships they are doing a valuable service to Canada.

J. L. Auclair, on the staff of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at the St. John, P.Q. entomological research laboratory, graduated from Macdonald College with an M.Sc. degree; he did his B.S.A. work at Oka. He will study at Cornell University on general problems of insect control.

J. M. Bell, an investigator in the nutrition laboratory at the University of Alberta, will also study at Cornell, where his research will be supervised by Dr. L. A. Maynard. He has his bachelor's degree from Alberta and took his M.Sc. training at Macdonald College.

C. D. T. Cameron obtained both his B.S.A. and M.Sc. degrees at Macdonald. He is also going to Cornell for advanced work in animal nutrition.

B. B. Coldwell came to Macdonald College after taking the first two years of his undergraduate training at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro, N.S. On the staff of the soils and fertilizer division of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, he has returned to Macdonald to do research to discover the possible value to agriculture of open-hearth slag produced in the Maritimes.

J. P. R. Cristel is interested in rural electrification, and is going to the Virginia Polytechnic Institute to do research work on this subject. He is a graduate of Macdonald College where he made a brilliant record in his undergraduate work.

Frank Whiting is still another Master of Science from Macdonald who is continuing his research in animal nutrition at Cornell University. He obtained his bachelor's degree at the University of Alberta.

Coming here on a scholarship to do advanced work in

food technology is **J. H. Hare**, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

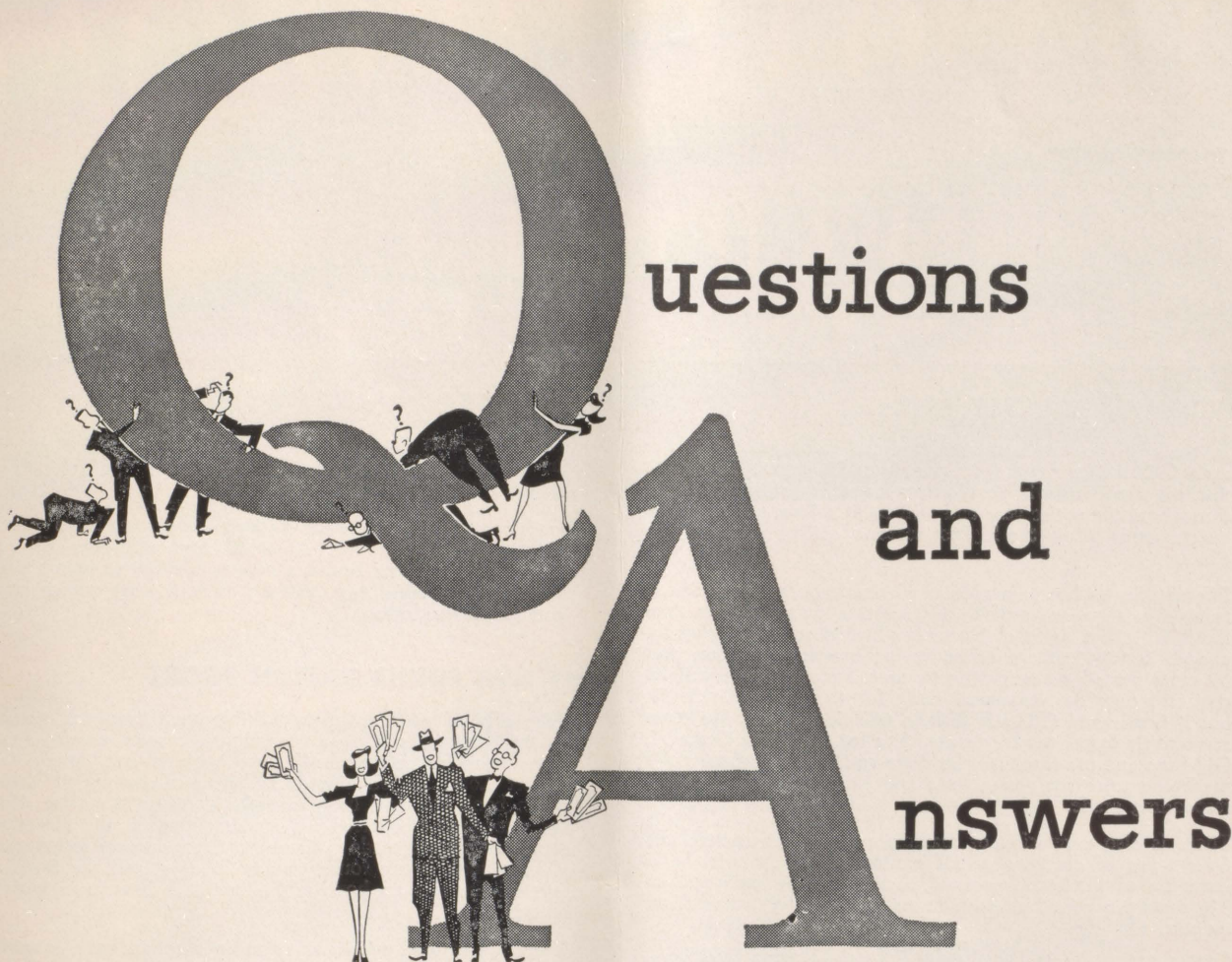
Winners of the other scholarships are graduates of various universities. They are **A. R. Brooks**, Saskatchewan; **H. W. Harries**, Alberta; **H. Hurtig**, Alberta; **B. C. Jenkins**, Alberta; **R. A. Milne**, Manitoba; **J. D. Neilson**, Saskatchewan; **R. A. Nilan**, British Columbia; **W. A. Russell**, Manitoba; **F. M. Schrader**, Saskatchewan; **L. H. J. Shebeski**, Manitoba; **S. B. Slen**, Alberta; **J. D. E. Sterling**, Ontario Agricultural College, and **W. B. Thomson**, Saskatchewan.

We extend our hearty congratulations to them all, and offer a warm welcome to those of them who will do their advanced research with us.

The editors can blame the paper shortage for the fact that the September issue of the *Journal* was so late in appearing. Our paper supply, which has been on order for at least eight months, was delivered at about the date on which we would normally have been mailing the issue to our subscribers.

We went to press a few days late on the October issue, we must admit: the first time in the six years that the *Journal* has been published. The reason for this is that your editors are also members of the College staff, and during the month of September (when copy for the October issue is prepared) we had to cope with an unprecedented amount of work involved in preparing for the opening of the session.

When we finally got our heads above the surface and could take a look around, we found that, counting all classes in Agriculture, Household Science, School for Teachers, Handicrafts and special courses, there will be almost 800 students here this winter. The new apartments on the campus were not ready for the opening of the session, and last minute arrangements had to be made to accommodate, temporarily, those students who had been assigned to the new buildings. Classrooms are filled to overflowing; laboratories cannot hold all the students in the classes, and the work has to be repeated so that all the students can do their practical work. New laboratories are being equipped wherever space can be found for them, but the work has come to a standstill several times for lack of materials. However, it will all be straightened out eventually, and everyone takes the inconveniences in good spirit.



GENERAL

Q What are Canada Savings Bonds?

A Canada Savings Bonds are the successor to Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. They are your country's promise to return your money to you at any time and to pay you interest at an attractive rate.

Q Why are Canada Savings Bonds being offered?

A Because during the war, millions of Canadians learned the savings habit by buying Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. A recent survey shows that 82% of them want to keep on saving by a similar plan.

Q Is the Government selling Canada Savings Bonds just to raise money?

A No. Borrowing needs of the Government can be met by other types of loans. The main purpose of the Canada Savings Bond is to provide Canadians with a convenient way to continue this kind of saving and investment in peacetime.

Q Is there any limit to the amount of Canada Savings Bonds that one person may hold? If so, why?

A Yes. There is a limit of \$2,000 for each individual, but each member of a family may hold bonds up to the limit.

Q What is the price of Canada Savings Bonds?

A 100%. That is, a \$100 bond costs \$100. If payment is not completed on or before November 15th, 1946, interest will be added to the purchase price.

Q In what denominations are Canada Savings Bonds available?

A \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

CASHING OF BONDS

Q Can I cash my bond at any time before November 1, 1956?

A Yes, any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will cash your bond immediately at full face value, plus interest at 2½%, upon your identification as the registered holder.

Q Can Canada Savings Bonds be assigned or transferred?

A They can be cashed, but not assigned or transferred. This is necessary to prevent any individual from acquiring more than the authorized limit.

INTEREST COUPONS

Q What interest is paid on Canada Savings Bonds?

A 2½% — payable yearly on November 1st from 1947 to 1956, by coupon cashable without charge at any branch in Canada of any bank.

Q Are interest coupons registered?

A No. They are payable to bearer.

REGISTRATION PROTECTION

Q Why is it necessary to register Canada Savings Bonds?

A Registration gives protection in case your bond is lost, stolen or destroyed. It is also the simplest way to ensure that individuals do not hold more than the \$2,000 limit.

Q In whose name can Canada Savings Bonds be registered?

A They can be registered only in the name of one individual, adult or minor, up to the amount of the authorized limit.

Q Can Canada Savings Bonds registered in the name of a child be cashed?

A Yes. Banks are familiar with the necessary regulations.

Q Can Canada Savings Bonds be disposed of when registered in the name of a deceased person?

A Yes, any bank will supply the necessary information.

Q Can I replace my Canada Savings Bonds, if they are lost, stolen or destroyed?

A Yes. It is wise, however, to keep Canada Savings Bonds in a safe place, as you would any other valuable documents. In case of loss you should immediately notify the Bank of Canada, Ottawa, of the circumstances.

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO BUY

Q Where can I buy Canada Savings Bonds?

A At any branch of a bank or from an authorized investment dealer, stock broker, trust or loan company—or through the payroll savings plan if this is in operation at your place of employment.

Q How do I pay for Canada Savings Bonds?

A In any of the following 3 ways:

1. By payment in full at time of purchase.
2. By monthly instalments through a bank, trust or loan company.
3. By regular deductions from pay, where employers operate the Payroll Savings Plan.

8 out of 10
will buy again

Canada Savings Bonds



THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

TURKEY AND POULTRY PRICES

In the past, farmers have marketed too many turkeys in the early fall, with a consequent scarcity at Christmas. To correct this, the maximum wholesale prices for turkeys now will apply throughout the entire year and will be at a level one and one-quarter cents below the highest seasonal ceiling previously in effect.

Effective September 3, maximum wholesale prices for Grade A turkeys in all zones will be 2½ cents a pound higher than those in effect in the November-December 1945 packing period. In 1945, these prices varied between 35 cents and 39 cents per pound according to zone. Special Grade will be one cent over the maximum price for the young Grade A, but B Grade and C Grade turkeys will be two and five cents respectively below the maximum price for the young Grade A. Old hens and old toms will be three and four cents under the maximum price for young hens and young toms of the corresponding grade.

There is also a revision of maximum prices for roaster and fryer types of chickens of all grades, and there will be a lessening of the former annual packing period reduction of 3⅞ cents per pound effective in stages over a period of three months.

Grades are established under the Federal Livestock and Live-stock Products Act.

LINSEED OIL

A recent increase in the price of linseed oil from 71 cents to \$1.27 a gallon comes partly as a result of the removal of subsidies, and partly as a result of the recent rise in the price of flax from \$2.75 to \$3.25 a bushel for the 1946 crop. There is, however, no increase in the price of flax seed meal which remains at the present basic level of \$40.00 a ton. Nor will the increase affect the prices of paint and varnish.

On August 1, the Canadian Wheat Board price of flax seed to the crushers was increased from \$1.64 to \$2.75 per bushel, thus partially removing subsidy payments.

FISH MEAL AND MIXED FEED COSTS

By a recently issued Order (A-2066) the wholesale carlot price at which a manufacturer or broker may sell fish meal, ground and packed in new burlap or cotton bags, has been increased to \$1.07½ per unit of protein per ton, with no allowance for fraction of such unit. The price is to be f.o.b. primary railway shipping point.

However, a person who manufactures mixed feeds of which fish meal is a component part shall, in establishing the cost price of the mixed feeds, include a charge for fish meal of only \$1.02½ cents per unit of protein per ton. There is no change with respect to the animal products or linseed oil content.

CONDITIONAL SALES OF FLOUR

The suspension on September 1 of an Order, which reduced the amount of wheat released for human consumption 10 per cent below the 1945 consumption level, should result in more flour for distribution. In the period of curtailment, conditional sales of flour through feed merchants almost entirely ceased. However, as conditional sales are still prohibited by the Prices Board, a person is asked to report to his nearest Board office any evidence of such sales, which could lead to prosecutions.

LOST AND FOUND RATION BOOKS

Take care of your ration book. Put your telephone number on the front cover. Keep a record of your serial number somewhere else for reference. If your book is lost, notify your nearest Local Ration Board. Before you are issued a new ration book you will have to make a sworn statement. Your book cannot be replaced for 28 days but, in the meantime, arrangements are made to issue you a temporary ration card. If your book is not found in the 28 days, and the Board is satisfied there is no hope of finding it, a new book will be issued.

There are serious penalties for using a ration book to which one is not entitled. If you find a ration book and cannot locate the owner, turn it in immediately to your Local Ration Board or a Branch Office of the Ration Administration.

TEMPORARY RATION CARDS

"BEAVER" design RB-75 coupons (*i.e.*, unnumbered butter, sugar and meat coupons issued for transient labour) are expiring on Thursday, October 31. Farmers, and other persons (other than members of the Armed Forces), who have been issued these coupons, can have such coupons replaced with "BUFFALO" design coupons by applying to their Local Ration Board.

"BEAVER" design RB-173 Evaporated Milk Coupons will be invalidated December 31, 1946, and replaced with those of "BUFFALO" design. No "BEAVER" coupons of either of these numbers have been issued since September 30.

FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

	Butter	Meat	Sugar-Prserves
October 3.....	B-27	M-53	—
October 10.....	B-28	M-54	—
October 17.....	—	M-55	S-31 and S-32
October 24.....	B-29	M-56	—
October 31.....	B-30	M-57	—

NOTE:—In Ration Book No. 5, coupons still valid are Butter Coupons R-18 to R-21, Meat Coupons Q-1 to Q-4, and Sugar-Preserves Coupons S-1 to S-25. These coupons will remain valid until further notice.

For further particulars of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board